THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 225

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Piccard Pierces World's Roof

Dublin Hears Peace Is Near

Von Papen Braves Reichstag

Ma Won't Stay Wiped Out

Jews Call a World Congress

Brown Eyes Move Few Movies

MAN penetrates the ceiling of his physical world to new heights. Prof. Auguste Piccard and his assistant, Max Cosyns, climb 10 1/3 miles—½ mile more than on last year's ascension—into the terribly cold but revealing stratosphere. They rise from Zurich, land 12 hours later at Lake Garda, Italy, keeping in touch with earth by radio. Professor Piccard, weary but triumphant, believes his observations and instrument recordings will add greatly to the knowledge of cosmic rays and other subjects. At the world's roof he encounters things challenging more ascents—the foundation beams of a little known and amazing upper region.

¶ Dublin buzzes with rumors that a better understanding is soon to be reached with the United Kingdom. The report persists that Vice-President Sean O'Kelly and J. H. Thomas, British Secretary for the Dominions, have made progress in many informal talks while attending the Ottawa conference. President de Valera keeps in touch by transatlantic telephone. An understanding now might be less difficult than before—both sides having suffered much from the tariff war.

¶ Chancellor von Papen decides to test the strength of his Government before the Reichstag. He calls the national body to convene on Aug. 30, declaring that while he commands no definite majority, he relies upon the common sense of its members. He warns Adolf Hitler that any move by the Fascist storm troops to seize the Government will be countered by the army. Germany's definite aims, he says, do not include increasing its arms—but they do include calling on other nations to decrease theirs.

¶ Chinese General Ma Chan-shan leads a charmed existence. He allowed the Japanese to make him Manchukuo's Minister of War, learned Japan's Manchurian plans, fled to resume command of his troops, was pursued and engaged in bitter battles around Harbin by General Honjo himself, and was reported by Tokyo, with a show of satisfaction, to have been exterminated. But now, in Nanking's efforts to depose Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang as head of the North China armies, General Ma reappears as Chang's stanch supporter. This is discouraging to Japan, which has troubles enough in Manchuria—It shouldn't be forced to exterminate an opposition leader more than once.

¶ The United States completes its first year when aliens going out outnumber aliens coming in. For the year ending June 30, 1932, Secretary of Labor Doak reports that 103,295 aliens departed without intention of returning, while only 35,576 were admitted under the rigid restrictions. The Labor Department deported 32,813 as being in this country unlawfully or having become destitute within three years of arrival. In hard times even the world's melting pot sets a new low record in the matter of output—but it ought to set a new high record in the matter of refining.

¶ Jewish leaders at Geneva plan the first world-wide Jewish congress in history, to be held in 1934. The program and method of electing delegates will be worked out by an executive committee having members from 10 nations. Even the Palestine issue may be omitted as likely to cause strife at a gathering at which complete unanimity is sought for an appeal to banish race prejudice and aid the Jews in securing their full civil and social rights. "Take time to understand us," will be the great cry to Christendom—"Then you will hate us no more."

¶ The United States liner Manhattan, on her maiden trip, proves herself the world's swiftest cabin ship. She makes the run from Ambrose Light, off New York, to Roche's Point, off Cobh, in 5 days, 4 hours, 55 minutes. She reaches Plymouth 12 hours under the record recently made by another new cabin liner. This largest steamship ever built in America is expected to better her own record of 21 knots an hour when her engines get past the new. Owners, designers and engine-builders heave a sigh of joy—The thing they greatly hoped has come upon them.

¶ Paramount Studios, Hollywood, find through experience that the chances are 14 to 1 against brown-eyed girls making good in the movies. Out of 15 well-known stars 12 have blue eyes. The unquestioned fact that blue has superior photographic qualities is regarded as an important factor in the success of these actresses. Yet some thoughtful person who has not seen too many movies might wonder whether the thing that gets audiences isn't more than surface deep—whether it's the color of eyes or what shines through them that counts.

India to Import Oil From Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bombay, India

PLANS have been negotiated for the importation of petrol fuel, oil and petroleum products from Russia into Bombay, Karachi and other Indian ports.

The scheme has the indorsement of an Indian firm, which is receiving strong financial backing from mill owners and merchants of Gujerat, Kathiawar and western India.

Young Ural Mirrored in Its Capital

Everything in Sverdlovsk, Visitor Finds, Bows to Industrial Growth

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SVERDLOVSK, U. S. S. R.—The activity of the Ural Territory seemed admirably mirrored in its capital and largest city, Sverdlovsk, the former Ekaterinburg. In looking over the notes which I jotted down during my two days in the city I find the adjectives: young, growing, changing, raw, bleak, uncomfortable.

Like many Russian cities, Sverdlovsk has been experiencing phenomenal growth in population, especially during the last two or three years. The huge Ural machine-building plant, located here, which will be described in detail in a following article, added 60,000 new inhabitants at one swoop.

Whereas the prewar Ekaterinburg had a population of about 75,000 Sverdlovsk today claims 500,000 residents and confidently expects to pass the 1,000,000 mark before the Second Five-Year Plan comes to an end. Now a Soviet city in a process of rapid growth may be an impressive spectacle to lovers of bigness and change for their own sakes, but it emphatically is not a comfortable place of residence, either for its residents or for the casual traveler.

The inevitable jobs of municipal reconstruction, the laying of new pipes, erection of new buildings, etc., involve a vast amount of clutter in the shape of disorderly piles of dirt and sand and bricks and other materials; the housing never keeps pace with the growth of population, which leads to greater and greater crowding; and in Sverdlovsk the food stringency, which is especially severe in the Ural Territory, adds to the generally raw and bleak atmosphere.

Even Small Luxuries Absent

One could ransack this city without finding an orange or a lemon or candy or pastry worthy of the name, or a comfortable tea shop. All the other things that soften and beautify a European city: parks and monuments and specimens of old architecture, civil and ecclesiastical, are conspicuous by their absence in this Ural capital, where the most striking landmarks are the new six, eight and ten-story buildings which contain the offices of governmental institutions and state trusts.

One found an amusing miniature representation both of the growth of Sverdlovsk and of the inconveniences which attend this growth in the city's brand new hotel, the Great Ural, a six-story structure with 500

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Farmers Tighten Grip on Sioux City

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 19 (AP)—Striking farmers augmented their forces today to tighten their grip on Sioux City—key point in their "war" for higher prices.

Dakota County, Nebraska, farmers, meeting in Dakota City five miles south of here, voted their support and were patrolling roads into Sioux City today.

More South Dakota farmers also were picketing the highways but struck a possible snag when Mr. Olaf Eidem, United States Attorney at Sioux Falls, began an investigation of the stopping of trucks by farmers. Livestock receipts at Sioux City stockyards have been reduced more than half.

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THINGS PRESENT

"Prohibition in the Campaign—and After" briefly sums up the attitude of this newspaper. An editorial.

There is a charming minute or two in store for you in "Russia's White Nights" on the Home Forum.

Have you any furniture decorated with spots made by hot dishes? Read the Household page for the simple remedy. And don't miss "For Camp or Picnic" if you have ever had unnecessary trouble scraping soot from the bottom of camp kettles!

AND THINGS TO COME

Professor Carver tomorrow replies to the question: Does widespread drinking improve the labor market? His daily "Prohibition Facts" are providing needed material for the coming campaign.

Saturday brings you the combined Music, Arts, Theater, Books page, two Educational pages loaded with timely advertising, and the Antiques and Interior Decoration page.

Dry Forces Find Satisfaction In Curtis's Prohibition Edict

Declare G. O. P. Strong Enough to Support Two Views

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The dry stand of Vice-President Curtis has brought deep satisfaction to prohibition organizations having headquarters here, and has specifically illustrated the Republican assertion that a question of conscience cannot be made a test of political adherence. In other words, the Republican platform on prohibition is broad enough, it is declared, to hold a dry like Mr. Curtis and a revisionist like President Hoover.

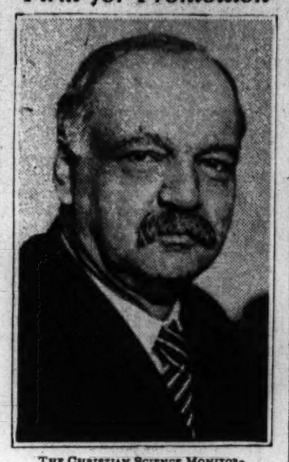
It excludes, however, those who demand outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Among a considerable element of political observers, therefore, it is believed that the statement of Mr. Curtis clears the air both as to party loyalty and as to the interpretation of the Republican plank on the wet-dry issue.

The people who are disgruntled in the capital today are the wets. Many of them assumed from Mr. Hoover's frank statement favoring a change in the Eighteenth Amendment that they had won over the Republican Party to their side of the issue, after successfully taking the Democratic Party into camp. The Curtis speech presents the true picture. Mr. Curtis differs with Mr. Hoover on prohibition, and he is just as sound a Republican, say leaders of the party, as the Chief Executive. The economic views of the two men are much the same, and their pride in the reconstruction program is common.

The statement of Mr. Curtis comes as a sharp reminder to wets, it is pointed out here, that the Republican Party has not committed itself to any change in the present dry law, but merely to clearing the way for a vote on the matter. Furthermore,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Firm for Prohibition



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VICE-PRESIDENT CURTIS

BASIC REFORMS ARE PREDICTED DUE FOR CHILE

Social Revolt There Said to Be of New Order and of Permanent Good

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19—Basic social reforms of a permanent character will emerge eventually from the Chilean revolution, in the opinion of Dr. Benjamin Cohen, former secretary of the Chilean Embassy in Washington.

Friendly assistance of the American people can play a decisive part in furthering this advance, he told the Institute of Politics at Williams College here today.

Upon progress of "social and economic planning by a rationalized state," Dr. Cohen based his hope for continued resistance to inroads of Communism in Latin America.

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, who presided over the general conference, agreed with his guest that Communism is in no imminent position of taking over governments to the south.

Social and economic planning occupied the chief attention of nearly all sessions of the Institute today. Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University arrived to open a series of meetings on the future of planning in America. Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics continued his analysis of managed currency systems and proposals.

Through all these discussions ran a current of agreement on the foundational point that planning should in no case be regarded as a static blue print. There should be ample provision for growth. In Professor

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

29—Does Drinking Cause Men to Be Promoted?

RULE a sheet of paper in two columns. In one column write the names of all the men whom you know to have been hired because they drank, or to have been promoted because they drank. In the other column write the names of all those whom you know to have been fired, demoted, or to have failed of promotion, because they drank. Then compare the two columns.

You know in advance how the two columns will look. Drinking does not make one more dependable but less dependable. In every advanced civilization men become more dependent upon one another. We cannot have such a civilization unless men become more and more dependable. Anything which destroys dependability undermines civilization. That is why liars are universally abhorred among civilized people. They are undependable.

Next to lying, stealing and killing, nothing so completely destroys dependability as drunkenness. That is why, in advanced civilizations, the drunkard is gradually coming to be abhorred almost as much as the liar. In this machine age, one does not have to be very drunk to be undependable. Even the moderate drinker is not wanted in highly responsible positions, such as those of engineers, chauffeurs, pilots and a multitude of others.

W. C. T. U. POWER PLACED BEHIND DRY CANDIDATES

Organization's Chief Effort to Keep Congress and Legislatures Dry

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will put all of its force behind holding Congress and the state legislatures dry. With this decision the fifty-eighth annual convention of the organization came to an end last evening.

At the banquet which was the concluding event of the convention Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, national president, made the following statement with regard to the immediate activities of the 500,000 members of the organization:

"We must make a concerted drive for total abstinence in the coming year. There is a close connection between the success of prohibition and the education in the facts concerning total abstinence.

Widespread Feeling

"In the drive against prohibition there has grown up a widespread feeling that there is nothing wrong in drinking; especially moderate drinking. However, all the wrongs of drinking are inherent in moderate drinking. And it has been shown conclusively that the moderate drinker is sometimes a much more dangerous individual than the heavy drinker.

"The W. C. T. U. this year will redouble and again redouble its educational campaign for total abstinence. It will put strong emphasis on the work of the scientific temperance instruction department and will make an effort to approach those women who entertain widely, and who are in the habit of using alcoholic beverages for entertainment purposes. Inasmuch as alcohol cannot be obtained legally, it is the social entertainer who is leading the way toward a breakdown of the law unless she can be educated in our view.

"We also will endeavor to sell prohibition to the country with a drive stronger than ever.

Dry Legislatures

"Our immediate objective will be not only to keep the states dry where they are referring the question to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Illinois Strikers Shut Down Mines

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Aug. 19 (AP)—Ten thousand or more striking union coal miners stopped all mining operations in the area today and leaders announced they planned to spread over southern Illinois and continue their campaign.

Illinois national guardsmen were held in readiness to move into the picketing zone, but there were few reports of violence. Fifteen hundred special deputy sheriffs did not interfere with the strikers' movements. State police were directing traffic on congested highways.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Hammond of Chicago, sent to Taylorville yesterday by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson to survey the strike situation, visited the striking miners' camp. Later he issued a statement.

"I want this fact made perfectly plain," the general said. "The troops are ordered to their home armories, not Taylorville. They will remain under arms, it is true, but I see no earthly reason for bringing soldiers here at this time. I have just returned from the strikers' camp. I found them orderly and peaceful. Everyone hopes there will be no necessity for the troops."

COURT DEFERS OUSTER RULING ON ROOSEVELT

Argument on Plea Put Off to Monday—Long Delay Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19—Indefinite delay in Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's decision in the ouster proceedings against New York City's Tammany Mayor seems inevitable today following the throwing of the case into the courts by Mayor James J. Walker himself. On motion by Walker counsel, Justice Ellis J. Staley, of the State Supreme Court, at noon today adjourned until Monday argument on a writ of prohibition which the Mayor obtained yesterday testing the Governor's authority to remove him.

Justice Staley then heard preliminary arguments on a previous and similar writ filed last week by Mr. George Donnelly, a New York City taxpayer, who also asks a court determination of Governor Roosevelt's jurisdiction. The justice likewise adjourned further hearing on this motion until Monday morning, when he asked counsel to return prepared to base their arguments on the power of the Legislature to confer right of removal by an elected official. This, rather than on the Home Rule amendment to the Constitution is the vital question, he held.

Both the Mayor's and the Donnelly motions are based primarily on the contention that the state Constitution does not authorize the Legislature to provide for removal of "local or legislative" officers. They hold that the Mayor of New York City is both.

Hearing Is Resumed

Immediately upon adjournment of the proceedings before Justice Staley, Governor Roosevelt resumed the hearing in the executive chamber, granting Mr. Curtin an hour and a half to complete his long-drawn-out argument against the validity of the ouster charges. This occupied the whole of yesterday's hearing before the Governor and at its close the Mayor's counsel still had three counts to go.

It was the consensus among observers here today that this lengthy formality was primarily designed to delay the removal proceedings while the defense completed the business of obtaining the restraining order which would stay the Governor from handing down a decision in the Walker case and at the same time place him under necessity to show cause why an alternative order of prohibition should not be issued to halt his proceedings.

When Justice Staley asked for argument on the Walker appeal today, Mr. Harry Epstein, first assistant deputy attorney-general, representing Attorney- General John J. Bennett for the Governor, said he was ready to proceed. The Mayor's counsel, however, was not and asked for time to prepare his ar-

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Check Taxes Reap $1,094,287 Yield In First 10 Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Taxes on checks, gasoline and brewers' wort, malt and grape concentrates will be the most important sources of revenue among the new special taxes imposed by Congress, it was indicated by internal revenue collectors for the month of July, made public today.

Check-writing Americans paid a tax of $1,094,287 for the 10 days in July that the law was in effect; gasoline-buying citizens paid a tax of $539,461, and malt and wort users contributed $221,359.

In spite of all the efforts of Congress to rectify the condition of the Treasury, it was some $13,000,000 worse off this year at the end of July than it was last. Mr. George J. Schoeneman, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, disclosed that collections for the month of July totaled $61,686,467 compared with $74,169,258 during the same month last year. Treasury officials were hopeful, however, pointing out that consumers stocked up on many articles just before the new law went into effect so as to avoid taxes.

Income taxes totaled only $17,457,131.22 this July, compared with $24,376,183.44 last year, even though Congress boosted income taxes almost to war-time rates. Estates taxes shrank from $4,130,846.19 to $1,619,185.43 in spite of increased rates. Large drops were also registered in returns from smoking tobacco and playing cards.

Amusement taxes increased from $197,072.80 to $343,691.92 because of the drastic increase in admission rates on tickets costing more than 40 cents.

Ship, Without Pilot, Steams to Canada From West Indies by Gyro Compass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The steamship Athelbeach arrived here having made the trip from St. Kitts, British West Indies, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence without a pilot at the wheel, thus making seafaring history.

A master gyro compass which is duplicated on the bridge and upper deck keeps the ship within one-sixth of a degree of her course at all times. The chart room holds the course recorder where a complete map of the course taken by the ship is shown.

Perhaps the ship is one of the most modern of cargo boats to arrive here. Besides bringing the ship here without a single man touching the wheel, the cabins are fitted with hot and cold running water for the crew, steam heat for cold weather, and electric fans for hot weather and tropical voyages. Even the bunks are the acme of comfort. They are fitted so that they may be extended or made into double beds.

The entire ship is mosquito proof so as to prevent the winged enemies from coming aboard in the West Indies.

Happy Landings, Jim!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

FROM ONE FAMOUS FLIER TO ANOTHER

Amy Johnson, Noted British Woman Pilot, and Her Husband, Capt. J. A. Mollison, Shortly Before His Departure for America.

Harriman Urges Long-Range Action to Bar Future Slumps

Names Shorter Hours, Broader Tax System, Check on Overproduction, Revised Antitrust Laws, Agricultural Aid, Cut in Government Cost

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — Mr. Henry I. Harriman, New Englander and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, listed today his proposals for long-range business recovery and for a counter-attack by business and government on the disastrous effects of the business cycle.

"I shall not talk of the emergency and immediate needs of the present situation," Mr. Harriman told the correspondent, "because that is the task of President Hoover's conference of business leaders next week, and I cannot anticipate their findings. But I have definite views on what business and the country should do to stabilize industry, and to seek to prevent a recurrence of the slump. In meeting the emergency situation I think we should not lose sight of the long-range proposals for preventing occurrences which are the cause of the existing deflation."

Shorter hours, a broader tax system, business planning to check overproduction, revised antitrust laws, agricultural rehabilitation and reduced cost of government were among the major proposals advanced by Mr. Harriman as he looked into the future with the idea of securing a better economic balance.

Favors Economic Council

One proposal Mr. Harriman favors is of a national economic council, in the hands of business itself, to secure coördination of production and demand, and to prevent, for instance, the glut of manufactured goods which frequently comes at the peak of the business cycle, and precipitates the decline.

At the present juncture Mr. Harriman sees the emergence of no new big industry to lead the country out of the slump, like the rise of the motorcar which ended the downward trade cycle in 1921, and like the mushroom growths of similar industries in the past. Then, too, the population of the country is increasing less rapidly than in former times, and business, it is pointed out, cannot expect much longer to be thrown a rope of increased consumption from this quarter when it gets itself into a bog of overproduction.

"But there is no reason for discouragement in this condition," Mr. Harriman said. "A vast potential demand for additional goods exists in the present population and is to be tapped by improving living standards. Figures showing the number of homes in the country without bathrooms, for example, illustrate the kind of development that awaits the right kind of exploitation with higher per capita incomes and better standards of living.

Sees Shorter Work Hours

"It is in filling this kind of demand that plant capacity can be expanded in the future. The problem then, as now, is to stabilize business production with consumption, so as to avoid the peaks and valleys of the present."

Mr. Harriman sees a constant trend toward shorter hours for labor carried through past years and projected into the future. Shorter hours will give workers more leisure and more opportunity to consume some of those goods which now pile up in periods of overproduction. He insists that shorter hours do not necessarily mean that plant capacity will be affected. Though the individual may work fewer hours a week, the operator can improve machinery and employ more shifts, to turn out the same or greater amounts of goods, he said.

Drastic reduction in government expenditures is one of the needs of the country, Mr. Harriman believes. Coupled with this is a revised tax system, that will broaden the present narrow base of taxation from real estate, property and specific excise taxes to a wider use of the manufacturers' sales tax.

"The chamber will make a country-wide drive," he said, "for the reduction of governmental costs,

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Chinese Soldiers Work Payless On Civilian Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—General Han Fu-chu, independent military commander of Shantung Province, has set an example for other militarists in China by putting his soldiers to work on constructive enterprises. Most Chinese soldiers remain idle and are a drain upon the communities which support them.

General Han, a former subordinate of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, watched Marshal Feng train his soldiers for peaceful occupations. In Shantung he has not only trained his soldiers but instructed them to work for the people who support them.

Good roads are being steadily extended in Shantung by soldiers who do all the work. General Han derives some profit from the new roads by operating the bus lines.

This summer for the first time General Han has instructed soldiers to assist in the harvests. They work without pay, and the army even provides their food. They are asked to look out for poor or elderly farmers who otherwise could not reap their harvests to complete advantage.

Short Labor Week Favored by Legion

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19 (AP)—A shorter or "flexible" working week is favored overwhelmingly by American Legion posts as a means of spreading work and increasing employment, incomplete returns of a poll of Legion posts shows today.

Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., national commander, announced that the first replies from the 10,600 posts showed a ratio of almost 7 to 1 favoring the proposal. He said 789 voted for the shorter week and 122 against it.

"Sentiment for the 'flexible' week," Mr. Stevens reported, "is not confined to any section or locality, and the farming districts are in favor of it as strongly as the industrial centers. Sentiment in the big cities is overwhelmingly in favor of it." Mr. Stevens cited federation statistics which he said "show that if the shorter working week were to be universally adopted today the more than 11,000,000 jobless would be nearly absorbed in the ranks of wage earners."

SOLO OCEAN FLIER LANDS IN CANADA

Mollison Is First to Cross Atlantic Alone in East-West Trip

RECORD TIME MADE BY SMALL AIRPLANE

Trip Ends Near Maine Coast After Passing Harbor Grace Goal

PENNFIELD RIDGE, N. B., Aug. 19 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison, the first man to make a solo flight westward across the North Atlantic, landed just outside this little village at 11:45 a. m., eastern standard time today, too tired to go any farther.

For more than 30 hours he had pushed his plane, the Heart's Content, stripped down so that it was little more than a flying gasoline tank, across nearly 3000 miles of ocean through weather that was none too good.

He had plenty of fuel and but for his own weariness might have gone on to New York, he said. When he got this far, however, and saw through a break in the clouds a broad meadow below him he dropped down to a perfect landing.

Pennfield Ridge is a village of not more than 300 population. Even telephones are scarce, but Captain Mollison was on a long-distance wire reporting his landing a few minutes after he was down.

Farmers and fishermen crowded out from the village to the field, about half a mile from the tiny railroad station.

They had seen him coming and had heard the roar of his motor. His wheels had hardly stopped rolling before the first arrivals were crowding about him.

What he wanted most of all was a rest, so one of the farmers took him to his home near by. The captain asked that his wife, the former Amy Johnson, be notified of his safety. Word was telephoned immediately to Saint John, 40 miles up the coast, for relay to Mrs. Mollison at London.

Captain Mollison left Portmarnock, Ire., at 11:35 a. m. (5:35 a. m. E. S. T.) yesterday for New York. Although intending to stop at Harbor Grace, N. F., for refueling, he continued on and was sighted over Halifax, N. S., at 5:05 a. m., 23 hours and 40 minutes after leaving Ireland.

Fourth to Make Trip But First One Alone

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison, who landed his plane Heart's Content at Pennfield Ridge, near Saint John, N. B., today after a flight from Portmarnock, Ire., is the fourth aviator to achieve a non-stop westward crossing of the north Atlantic Ocean and the first to make the flight alone.

Only two other north Atlantic solo flights have been made, both eastward. They were by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York to Paris in 1927, and Miss Amelia Earhart, Harbor Grace, N. F., to Ireland this year.

The westward flight is considered to be, in effect, 800 miles longer than the eastward hop because of prevailing winds.

Because of the route followed, Captain Mollinson's flight compares with that of the Southern Cross, in which Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith and his companions flew from Portmarnock to Harbor Grace, N. F., thence to New York.

The Southern Cross made the Portmarnock-Harbor Grace lap, 2113 miles, in 31 hours, 5 minutes, averaging 68 miles an hour. Captain Mollison's flight to Pennfield Ridge, a distance of 2800 miles from Portmarnock, was made in 29 hours, 55 minutes, for an average speed of better than 90½ miles an hour.

Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Lieut. Maurice Bellonte, who flew westward from Paris to New York in 1930, covered 3610 miles in 37 hours, 18½ minutes, their speed averaging better than 96½ miles an hour.

The fliers of the Bremen, who missed their mark and landed at Greenly Island, Labrador, on a flight from Dublin in 1928, were 37 hours in the air to go 2070 miles.

Captain Mollison has only 564 more miles to fly to reach New York, which is 3364 miles from Portmarnock. If he flies at the same average speed of the first lap he will reach here in approximately 6¼ hours after his takeoff, making his total flying time in the neighborhood of 36 hours, 30 minutes.

Women Fliers Complete Five Full Days in Air

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Mrs. Louise Thaden completed five days in the air at one o'clock eastern time, this afternoon, and flew on toward a new endurance record for women.

The record, held by Miss Bobby Trout and Miss Edna May Cooper, is 122 hours and 20 minutes. The fliers would equal that record at 3:20 p. m. today, but they must continue aloft another hour to establish a new official record.

New Woman's Mark Set

VILLA COUBLAY, France, Aug. 19 (AP)—A new woman's altitude record was claimed today for Miss Maryse Hiltz, whose barograph showed a reading of 10,200 meters. The instruments were turned over to authorities for checking. This mark would be better than that of 8761 meters established by Miss Ruth Nichols, the American flier, in 1931.

DROP IN INCOME RAISES LEVY ON MUNICIPALITIES

Higher State Tax Declared to Be Largely Due to Loss in Revenue

Reductions in the State's income due to the business crisis are held responsible, to a considerable extent, for the increased amounts that cities and towns of Massachusetts are required to pay into state coffers this year.

According to Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, the State's chief losses in revenues are from inheritance taxes insurance company taxes, and levies on business corporations and savings banks, all of which are more or less closely linked to the real estate field.

In inheritance taxes alone, Mr. Long explained, the State was $5,000,000 short during the last fiscal year as compared to the previous year. In addition, the State turned over $6,000,000 from the gasoline revenues as a gift to towns and cities early in this year, which has added to the deficit in the state treasury to be made up by towns and cities.

These increased levies on towns and cities are required in spite of an estimated reduction of $15,000,000 in state operating expenses for the fiscal year as compared with expenditures of the previous year. For 1930, the State spent $75,282,580 while the estimated governmental expenditures this year are only slightly more than $60,000,000.

In the Metropolitan Boston area, a deficit in the Boston Elevated Railway Company operating expenses has added to the financial burdens of towns and cities in that section. But Mr. Long explained that last year, a proportionate amount was distributed among the towns as the result of profits which accrued from the Elevated. In an attempt to prevent future deficits arising from the operation of the road, the Public Utilities Commission has announced that it will submit a list of recommendations to Gov. Joseph B. Ely, as soon as the situation has been thoroughly investigated.

The amounts of state assessments on towns and cities follow:

	1932	1931
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT		
Arlington	$268,980	$206,482
Belmont	189,789	133,461
Boston	2,890,630	2,068,611
Braintree	97,779	94,788
Brookline	712,779	557,290
Cambridge	706,662	546,462
Canton	40,730	33,804
Chelsea	286,550	204,708
Cohasset	15,642	10,416
Dedham	62,192	46,921
Dover	7,887	6,896
Hingham	32,852	28,334
Everett	384,783	317,027
Hull	34,236	27,690
Lexington	59,455	47,866
Lynn	326,223	280,304
Malden	392,043	303,962
Marblehead	36,706	29,440
Medford	401,283	306,429
Melrose	153,888	137,850
Milton	154,379	131,098
Nahant	19,709	15,618
Needham	73,956	64,833
Newton	478,686	403,221
Norwood	82,393	74,641
Quincy	577,445	443,461
Reading	30,539	24,536
Revere	197,395	193,873
Saugus	39,091	31,613
Somerville	759,350	581,637
Stoneham	65,810	55,799
Stoughton	26,647	24,076
Swampscott	84,486	74,432
Wakefield	66,587	59,475
Walpole	47,966	37,323
Waltham	177,140	159,050
Watertown	279,190	229,981
Wellesley	98,094	76,686
Weston	19,031	15,089
Westwood	15,957	8,563
Weymouth	146,998	145,350
Winchester	79,109	66,219
Winthrop	109,417	99,066
Woburn	69,377	60,940
OUTSIDE DISTRICT		
Attleboro	39,163	30,723
Beverly	67,573	51,411
Brockton	117,129	88,973
Chicopee	66,799	64,091
Fall River	179,102	169,572
Fitchburg	81,548	65,373
Gardner	36,679	27,735
Gloucester	56,929	41,881
Haverhill	88,355	74,060
Holyoke	148,534	125,539
Lawrence	175,180	145,088
Leominster	39,946	33,167
Lowell	171,335	143,126
Marlboro	25,434	24,106
New Bedford	220,769	200,156
Newburyport	21,550	19,673
North Adams	37,198	35,843
Northampton	40,811	36,677
Peabody	43,954	30,113
Pittsfield	92,913	74,464
Salem	84,685	63,440
Springfield	408,229	317,751
Taunton	59,394	50,353
Westfield	30,525	27,858
Worcester	470,282	363,696

Dry Forces Find Satisfaction In Curtis's Prohibition Edict

(Continued from Page 1)

it has gone on record, with the indorsement of its presidential candidate, against any change in the dry law which would not protect the dry states in all circumstances, or that would lead to the restoration of the saloon.

A curious factor in the development is that the speech of acceptance of the Vice-President had been generally dismissed in advance as of little probable interest. Comparatively minor attention was devoted to it in the press, and the Democrats set the fashion of minimizing the significance of the "acceptance" ceremony in any event. Republican leaders permitted the attitude to continue by making no advance distribution of the Curtis speech in Washington, or from the various campaign headquarters. Mr. Curtis prepared his own speech, and when the time came for delivery briefly and succinctly declared:

"I am not only in favor of honestly and fearlessly enforcing all our laws, but further, I am opposed to the return of the saloon, and I am opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

There is no "split" between the President and Vice-President on this question, it is said here, but there is a frank difference of opinion, which is encompassed by the broad terms of the party's plank on prohibition.

New Party Issue

Hitherto prohibition has never been made a party issue in American national politics. There were wets as well as drys in the Democratic Party, as well as the Republican group. Prohibition was a matter of local, instead of national politics. The dry organizations urged that it be kept so. Even the Anti-Saloon League was fully content with an "enforcement plank" in the 1928 platforms, and did not ask then nor in 1932 for an indorsement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The action of the Democrats in making a flat attack on the amendment, at their Chicago convention and thereby emerging as an unqualified wet party changed all this and has undoubtedly resulted in embarrassments for the party in some localities. Theoretically at least, a dry cannot be a Democrat. Of course, this hard and fast rule is not applied in the loose realm of American politics. But the paradoxical inconsistencies of the Democratic situation have already been pointed out in these columns.

Mississippi, for instance, is a Democratic state. Yet it is also a nearly bone-dry state. It certainly will not bolt the Democratic ticket. Yet the Democratic program advocates straight-out repeal. With the exception of one man, all current Congressional candidates in Mississippi are expected to declare as personal drys, favoring a dry state. At the same time perforce, they are backing the party's wet platform and national nominees!

Under conditions like this, the position of the Republicans seems considerably more comfortable, as the statement of Mr. Curtis, just made, indicates. He stated his belief in the rule of the majority and the right of the people to declare themselves. He makes plain that he will abide by the result in the event of a national vote. But for the present, when asked if he favored the prohibition law as it is, he gives an unqualified "Yes."

Curtis Opposes Repeal But Favors Expression Of the People's Will

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 19 (AP)—Voicing his personal opposition to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and expressing confidence in eventual success of Administration efforts to bring economic relief, Vice-President Curtis yesterday accepted renomination by the Republicans.

The crowd broke into applause, with both whistling and yelling, when Mr. Curtis said:

"I am opposed to a return of the saloon, and I am opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Another burst of applause greeted his conclusion, in which he referred to President Hoover as "the careful organizer, the great student of the needs of our people."

As Vice-President Curtis concluded his address the crowd stood while the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The weather was clear and cool for the outdoor ceremony. The north lawn of the Capitol began to fill with spectators at 1:30 p. m. By the time the ceremony began the number had swelled to several thousands.

Meanwhile the Vice-President was greeting friends in the office of the Secretary of State, the windows of which looked out upon the wide steps and the crowd.

An American Legion band in natty red and blue uniforms and silver helmets entertained the assemblage.

Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, chairman of the Republican notification committee, in notifying Vice-President Curtis, said:

"In the personnel of the ticket, Kansas is deservedly and properly recognized. For the past four years there has presided over the Senate an honored citizen of your State. It is but natural, in view of this splendid dedication of his life to public service, that he should be renominated as the Republican candidate for Vice-President in the campaign of 1932.

"The convention duly authorized a legally constituted committee to proceed here to this capital of your good State to say to this honored citizen that Kansas is again to share the honors on a national ticket and that Charles Curtis is the nominee for Vice-President on the Republican ticket in the November election."

Mr. Curtis said that after comparing "how little" was done by national administrations in power at the time to check economic stress periods of the past with what has been done by the present Administration to bring relief, "we are justly proud of what has been done and feel sure that in time such efforts are bound to succeed."

Lauds Relief Coöperation

"I know," he said, "the hearty coöperation of members of both political parties in the enactment of relief measures recommended by the President is deeply appreciated by the people. The President has so fully covered the economy and relief legislation that it is unnecessary for me to go into those subjects."

Dealing with the Constitution and the prohibition controversy, Mr. Curtis said:

"It seems to me that the statement on the Constitution and the manner of its amendment made by the great statesman, the bicentennial of whose birth all the people of our country are celebrating this year, George Washington, might with propriety be repeated today. He said:

"'This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support.

"'Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government.

"'But the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.'

For People to Express Will

"The Republican platform recognizes the fact that the people should have full opportunity for the expression of their will on the question of amending the Constitution and makes no distinction as to the Republicanism of the members of the party because of their stand on the prohibition question. It clearly points out that the Constitution provides the manner in which amendments to it may be made, and if changes are desired in it, they should be made in the way the Constitution designates.

"While the people may differ as to the wisdom of the enactment of a particular piece of legislation, or as to the amending of the Constitution, it is impossible to ignore the Constitution.

"The Republican Party pledges itself to the faithful enforcement and the vigorous execution of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and to oppose the return of the saloon.

"I believe in meeting the issue squarely; I am a strong believer in the rule of the majority and feel that the people should at all times be given full opportunity to express their opinion on the Constitution or amendments thereto, but personally I am not only in favor of honestly and fearlessly enforcing all our laws, but further I am opposed to the return of the saloon and I am opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Discussing agriculture at greater length than any other single subject, Mr. Curtis recalled Congress in the last 11 years enacted between 25 and 30 bills "with the hope and expectation that they would give agriculture the greatly needed and deserved relief."

"But I regret to say," he added, "that while some of them have helped to some extent yet most of them have not come up to the expectations of those who introduced and supported them.

Square Deal for Farmer

"While this problem has not been and should not be partisan, yet the Republican Party wishes to solve it and is anxious to bring the farmer into a situation of equality with industry.

"One of the problems is to reduce the spread between what the producer on the farm receives and what the ultimate consumer pays for such products. Another is to provide the farmers better marketing facilities.

"I have for years believed a national coöperative system would help solve the problem, and I still believe such a system, properly organized and conducted, would enable the farmer to get a better price for his products and at the same time do no injury to those who deal honestly in the buying and selling of farm products, while protecting the farmer against those who will not give him a square deal."

For Protected Market

On the subject of protection Mr. Curtis said in part:

"We should not only retain our home market but we should build it up and increase it as much as possible. This is necessary not only to give American labor employment, but also to procure for agriculture a just retward for its labor.

"If the farmer cannot sell, he cannot buy. Likewise, if American laborers are unemployed they cannot buy and when these two are unable to buy there is a decline in the demand for American-made goods and for American products.

"The extent to which the wage earners of the country can purchase depends upon the extent of their employment and the amount of wages earned by them. There must be an ability to buy whatever may be the price, high or low, at which the thing desired is sold. So the two great problems which we must solve are to secure employment for the unemployed and to make a market for the products of the farm and factory.

"The application of the principles of the American system of protection is necessary in order to keep out of our country, goods which come into competition with our home-made goods and home-grown products.

"We produce a surplus of many products and articles in this country which the markets of other countries must seek and have. These articles should be handled in a way which would give our producers the command of the market where such articles are needed.

Praises Women's Part

"No evolution in human history is more important than the expansion of the powers and privileges of modern women. The women of our country have made a great fight and accomplished much in their contest for legal, educational, occupational and political freedom, and it was not until our own generation that equality with men before the law was extended to the women.

"It has been gratifying to note the important part they have taken in the management and control of the country's affairs, and the efforts they have made to enforce recognition of and improvement in their own particular problems.

"The women of this country have done their full part in assisting in the task of good government, and they have been of great help in advancing and supporting questions of vital concern to every citizen of our country."

Mr. Curtis went on record as being opposed personally to cancellation of the foreign war debts.

The two great problems which must be solved, he said, were to secure employment for the unemployed and to make a market for the products of the farm and factory.

Praises President Hoover

"I have great faith in the future of our wonderful country because there never were greater men and greater women than those we have today, and we shall change the present times into prosperity because of the efforts of these men and women who are working together and doing so much for our beloved country.

"In my opinion, there ought to be established in society such an order of things that everywhere the aged and dependent may have a place of refuge and the poor employment and food. We were the last great country to feel the cold, hard grip of depression, and I feel sure we will be the first to recover. May that time come soon, is the prayer of our people.

"No President in peace times ever had so many difficult problems to solve, no President ever worked harder to improve conditions, and none ever took the people into his confidence as has the careful organizer, the great student of the needs of our people—Herbert Hoover."

COURT DEFERS OUSTER RULING ON ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

gument on the right of the court to stop the proceedings in the Executive Chamber against the Mayor, as well as to enjoin the Governor from making a decision. Mr. John J. Curtin, the Mayor's counsel, said he did not wish to delay the proceedings, but indicated that it might be necessary to take the whole of next week for the presentation of his case.

Mr. Sidney S. Levine then began his argument on the Donnelly challenge of the right of the Governor to hear the ouster charges under the Home Rule Act.

Court Calls Question Vital

Justice Staley asked Mr. Levine to set forth the intent of the drafters of Section 10, Article III of the convention of 1846, whether this section was to take the power of removal away from the Governor.

At the conclusion of Mr. Levine's argument and that of Mr. Epstein in opposition, Justice Staley observed:

"For the enlightenment of the court, I regard the argument that has been made in relation to Section 7, Article X, of the Constitution as vital, because it deals with the power of the Legislature to confer the right of removal. I am not so much interested in the home rule provision. The other is the vital one. Bear that in mind, and come here Monday with your minds charged on this point."

This is the first time the question of the power of the Governor to remove a Mayor from office has come up fror a judicial determination. It is the contention of the Mayor's counsel that the home rule amendment has stripped the Governor of the power of passing in review the action of the Mayor. The Governor is acting under the authority given him by the provision of the New York Charter and in accordance with a unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals in 1907 that took into consideration the old "home rule section of the Constitution, which provides for the removal for misconduct in office of all officers except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local and who shall be elected at general elections."

'Mosquito' Fleet Expands Rapidly

Mosquitoes—of a kind—are increasing rapidly! Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce says so, on authority of the federal Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

All small boats, propelled in whole or in part by machinery, and too small to be documenated, are classified by Uncle Sam as belonging to the "mosquito" fleet of the country. Each has a number—like automobile registration—which is usually painted on the bow of the craft as an identification.

Nearly 2500 such vessels were added to the "mosquito" fleet during the six months ended June 30, it is shown. Evidence of the increased popularity of small motor vessels for pleasure and for commerce in a small way, is seen in the fact that the number of these recorded vessels has increased more than 100 per cent since the first record was made in 1919.

Workers Out of Jobs Relieved of Paying Rent

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Byron Weston Company of Dalton announced yesterday it will charge mill employees rent in proportion to wages received. If there is no work there will be no rent.

CRAFT INVITED TO BOSTON

Mayor James M. Curley has invited the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen to hold its 1933 convention in Boston. The Mayor extended the invitation to Mr. John B. Curry, vice-president of the association at Washington.

Savings of State To Build Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19—More than $1,000,000, accumulated through economies in the New Hampshire Highway Department, and in a measure due to falling costs of materials, will be expended this fall on "state aid," or "secondary" roads, according to Mr. Frederic E. Everett, highway commissioner.

"No work will be done that is not actually needed," said Mr. Everett, "and it is generally believed by state executives that New Hampshire will save money, in that the next general court will not be flooded with requests for special appropriations for roads in designated places, as has been the experience with many sessions for years past. It is Governor Winant's idea and that of the state highway department that road construction work undertaken this fall will forestall demands that otherwise might be presented before the next Legislature."

It was also explained that "cities and towns might apply to the state government for loans to carry on the work, upon which no interest would be charged—the suggestion being that such a procedure would make the program a legal one, with the possibility that the next Legislature will be willing to vote to cancel the obligations."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Denison House: Outdoor carnival, entertainment and dancing, Tyler Street, 7 to 11:30.

Closing night of show, "Backstage Ballyhoo," Moorland Casino, Bass Rocks, Gloucester, 8:30.

Theaters

RKO, Boston—"American Madness," 9:40 a. m.; 12:41, 3:42, 6:43, 9:44 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Flame of Mexico," continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Reporting the World," 3; museum league games and activities, all day; Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Middlesex County Democratic League: Outing, sports events and clambake; Senator David I. Walsh and Senator Gerry, speakers; Mohawk Club, Lexington, afternoon.

Community Garden Club of Duxbury: Annual flower show, through Sunday.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

BUILDING PERMITS INCREASE

Applications for building permits in 55 municipalities of Massachusetts, filed in July, represent an aggregate value of $3,880,843, a gain of $787,849, or 25.5 per cent, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries. The largest individual projects in July were the Dorchester High School for Girls at Grove Hall, Boston, $920,000; Cambridge Telephone Exchange $145,000 and Salem Post Office, $185,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 "Uncle Don's Party."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dual Automatics: Ray Meyers, narrator, Alice O'Leary.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's orchestra; Ally Joslyn, master of ceremonies.
8:30 NBC, "Song Fellows," male quartet.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, Drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; Quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, The Three Keys.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cæsar Sodero's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; organ.
5:30 Art of Living; talk.
5:45 Frim Sisters.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Ethel Grenier, songs.
7:15 Philco Word Building Contest.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Countess Albani; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra ;soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, Juliette Lippe and Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1200kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:35 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-end Hour; Thelma Kessler; quartet; orchestra; Roy Smeck.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Ross Frankin's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Women's national tennis tournament summaries.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:00 Irene Beasley, contralto.
6:15 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers; quartet.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 "The Singing Mountaineer."
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 To be announced.
9:00 "Royal Romance."
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:15-12:00 CBS, Dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:45 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists; orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:45 p. m.—Dance music.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00-12:00—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and Studio.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, 4-H Club talk.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, National Grange program.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, American Legion program.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "The Week Enders:"
1:30 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS Women's national tennis championship tournament, broadcast from Forest Hills, L. I.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Detroit, Fenway Park; Fred Hoey reporting.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Saturday fair; moderate west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Saturday fair.

Maine: Cloudy tonight, with possible showers in north and extreme east portion; slightly cooler in west portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and slightly cooler in west and north portions.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and west winds and fresh to strong south, shifting to west winds over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday preceded by showers over extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	76	Montreal	58	72
Bismarck	94	80	Nantucket	70	80
Boston	72	84	New Orleans	76	90
Buffalo	58	72	New York	68	78
Calgary	58	86	Norfolk, Va.	72	82
Charleston	74	88	North Platte	58	84
Chicago	58	68	Philadelphia	68	78
Cincinnati	60	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	104
Denver	62	90	Pittsburgh	60	78
Eastport, Me.	62	66	Portland, Me.	66	78
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	72	80
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	62	78
Tp.m.Aug.18	76		St. Paul	56	74
Helena, Mont.	62	94	Salt Lake City	74	96
Huron, S. D.	52	74	San Francisco	54	70
Jacksonville	78	88	SantaFe, N.M.	60	78
Kansas City	60	78	Seattle	58	74
Key West	84	90	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	66	96	Washington	68	80
Memphis	66	88	Wichita, Kan.	60	86
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	62	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 19.
B—Maximum Aug. 18.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday, 2:09 p. m.; Saturday, 2:27 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.4 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:09 p. m.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 21

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAR, 890kc-337m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WFEN, 1500kc-200m.

PITTSBURGH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m., and W8XK, 62.50m.

BALTIMORE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

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Lamb Fores, lb	11c
Armour's Smoked Shoulder, lb	13c
Undercut Pot Roast	25c
Beef Tongues, corned, lb	18c
S. G. Sardines, 4 cans	25c
Gorton's Fishcakes, 2 for	23c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes, 4 for	25c
Chipso, 2 for	33c
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Hershey's Cocoa, ½ lb	10c

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OTTAWA PARLEY ACHIEVES GOAL OF TRADE UNITY

Tariff Schedules Likely to Be Withheld From Published Report

By LLOYD ROBERTS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 19—The Imperial Economic Conference has achieved its goal — complete understanding among all its component parts, it is officially announced.

After two days of suspense the final problem—Russia's marketing methods with Great Britain—has been solved. The Canadian-United Kingdom agreement is complete except for a few minor details which are being cleared up today and all bilateral agreements are ready for signature this afternoon.

The closing plenary session takes place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, most of the delegates leaving that night for home. The agreements will probably be made public in part, but tariff schedules where such are included, may not be given out until they have been communicated to the Parliaments concerned.

It is also probable, the Monitor's informant said, that after the bilateral treaties have been signed, the multilateral treaty may be drawn up embodying such general fundamentals as apply to all the nations within the Commonwealth, including some of the recommendations of the various committees which have been studying the various problems.

Chief Gift to Dominions

The extension of the British 10 per cent preferences beyond Nov. 14, is the United Kingdom's chief gift to the Dominions in the agreements signed today, the Monitor learns.

This list will be extended in certain cases, so that the Dominions receive from the United Kingdom a general 10 per cent preference on practically all goods now dutiable entering the mother country. In certain special commodities in which specific Dominions are interested, there will be special concessions made.

This morning the United Kingdom delegates signed agreements with India, South Africa and Newfoundland, and debated a number of left-over items with New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

The formula which has been finally agreed upon with respect to Russian trade deals with "state-controlled competition." In deference to British wishes Russia is not specifically named, but while the restrictive legislation will be aimed at Russia it can be used against any other country whose trade tactics, by the aid and support of its government, might be considered unfair competition. It would then be possible to invoke it against any country whose government by state subsidies made dumping in a British country possible.

Sliding Scale Provided

The content question, which has also been a very difficult problem, has also been settled provisionally, it was officially stated. This settlement follows that outlined by the Monitor some days ago, a 50 per cent content being basic rate with a sliding scale up and down in special commodities.

The technical difficulties prevented the conference from making a specific recommendation, but the major opinion among experts and delegates alike was in favor of the 50 per cent basic figure. One difficulty in being specific was that each nation must control its own tariff legislation and occasions might arise in which there would be wide exceptions to the general rule, as is the case with Manchester cottons.

The importance of the content question was emphasized, however, and each nation will carry out an investigation. It was suggested by some delegates that there should be a liaison committee, but this was disapproved. An effort will be made to work out a uniform system, but this will be done by correspondence between the governments concerned.

Last night the British delegation tendered a ball to all the others, and it proved one of the banner social functions of the conference. The tension was gone, and statesmen and advisers, experts and industrialists, observers and staffs had the air of making holiday after a hard grind.

Rumors of Settlement

Chances of the Irish Free State and the United Kingdom arriving at a satisfactory settlement in the near future are regarded as good. Questioned last night in regard to the matter, Mr. Sean O'Kelly, leader of the Irish delegation, declined to either confirm or repudiate persistent rumors. He would only say he had hopes of an early settlement on satisfactory terms.

Mr. O'Kelly said he believed that the will to settle was present but something still required to be done to make the way clear. He would not deny that there was a hope that an agreement would be reached before the close of the conference, or, if not then, soon after the respective delegations returned home.

Chile Declared Due For Basic Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

Gay's words, "Planning must be evolutionary and organic in nature."

As applied to Latin America, and specifically Chile, this proposition was traced by Dr. Duggan and Dr. Cohen in the changing status of nations below the Rio Grande. Influx of inventions, capital and ideas from abroad has put the social structure in a constantly shifting condition, they said.

Dr. Duggan described the transformation in outlook of individual Latin Americans, especially through being brought into employ of American corporations operating there. In turn, land-owning families of the old order have become "economic-minded," he said, former disdain of industrial pursuits has lessened; more local capital is being invested in industry.

From the resulting remand for political stability, security and observance of constitutional rights, has come a reversal of the traditional Latin-American revolution, Dr. Duggan explained. The numerous outbreaks of 1930 were almost entirely based upon economic or well-founded political reasons, he pointed out. Since 1910, when Mexico carried out its social revolution, this has been the trend, he said, and the Chilean social revolt is its most recent manifestation.

Influx of Immigrants

Importation of capital is said to have stimulated immigration as a further factor of change. Dr. Duggan estimates that one-third of Argentina's population is Italian or of Italian ancestry. Similar situations, even involving large quotas from northern Europe, are widespread. Effects on Latin America have been galvanic, he concluded.

"Out of such a ferment will unquestionably come a better social system," in Dr. Duggan's opinion.

Dr. Cohen opened his address with an assurance that reports of increased Communistic sentiment in Chile are "without real foundation." Politicians raise the "Red Menace" periodically for their own purposes, since the bourgeois and local military recoil from it and rally under their banners, he explained.

"Yet, at heart, no one can confirm that Communism has made any real inroads in Latin America," Dr. Cohen continued. "Few among the labor leaders understand the economic principles of Marxism."

Practical economic problems, rather than theories, occupy Chile just now he added. "Mass destitution through national improvidence and international economic disruption," demands immediate and fundamental remedies, he holds.

For Social Planning

The way out, in Dr. Cohen's opinion, is "social and economic planning by a rationalized state, which may remove artificial inequalities now militating against domestic harmony."

"The Chilean people," he continued, "consider the program advocated by the régime now in power as broad enough to bring about the hoped-for results. They know that Communism does not lead to a high standard of living or to economic security. They are too individualistic to accept regimentation as a panacea for social ills now besetting the world."

In working out their new social structure, Chile and Latin America generally look to the United States for precedent, Dr. Cohen and Dr. Duggan both emphasized.

"They regard the United States as the country that will determine the kind of civilization that the world will have during the next few generations," Dr. Duggan stated.

Because of this belief, Dr. Cohen added, reflected in an increasing number of contacts such as the exchange of students, "friendly assistance of the American people can play a most important and decisive part" in determining future Latin-American culture.

Socialism Nothing New

Dr. Cohen concluded with a detailed examination of the present Socialist régime in Chile. He noted that Socialism is nothing new in his country, since state capitalism has become traditional. The state has controlled and operated more than 60 per cent of the railroads, 70 per cent of the telegraphic lines, the entire domestic radio-telegraphic service and aerial transportation.

"The present régime has," he said, "undertaken to carry forward and into new fields this participation of the state in the economic activities of the nation, and to develop a socially inspired program to improve the condition of the masses."

Professor Gay laid a historical foundation today for detailed examination next week of American social and industrial planning. He held that planning is indispensable but must be carefully guarded to prevent undue restrictions.

Professor Greory concluded in his round-table that the management of economic factors by governments fails to work in many respects because governments are "insensitive" to "true needs of the economic situation." Private ownership of capital is justified, he added, because "only through this means would it be possible to secure a constant supervision of the productive process."

The fact that governments are "everywhere interfering with the rights of the private owner of capital does not invalidate this point," in his opinion.

Harriman Urges Bar On Future Slumps

(Continued from Page 1)

federal, state and local; for an equitable national taxation system; for a reorganization of departments and bureaus of the Federal Government; for giving the President authority to veto separate items in appropriation bills. It will explore the possibilities of the manufacturers' sales tax in the federal field; and of the retail sale tax in the several states as a means of easing the burden on real estate."

Speaking of cost of government, Mr. Harriman said he was convinced the nation cannot continue to bear the present burden of excessive government costs and wasteful spending.

As for economic planning, Mr. Harriman thinks this should be left to business itself rather than to the Government.

"I do not favor economic planning under some all powerful government board," he said, "but believe that business itself can plan for the future through groups. I believe that business can do much to stabilize industrial operations.

"The chamber will approach the question of employment regularization in the coming year, that of more even production in the natural resources industries; of closer accord between producers and distributors, and of promotion of foreign trade and other subjects."

'Brother' Trail Blazers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOM WILSON, MOUNTAIN GUIDE, AND TWO INDIAN FRIENDS

Banff Indian Days Originator Helped Blaze Rockies Trails

Tom Wilson, Who Brought Tribe to Entertain Marooned Hotel Guests, Tells of Early Days

By TA-DE-WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alberta, Aug. 19—In July, 1889, rail traffic east and west of Banff was tied up on account of ceaseless rains washing the tracks away. When the manager of the Banff Springs Hotel reached his wits end as to how to entertain these marooned guests, he appealed to Tom Wilson, a Rocky Mountain guide.

Tom had a bright idea, nothing more nor less than bringing the entire Stony tribe up from Morley. No sooner said than done. On pony Tom journeyed down the 40 miles to Morley and two days later the tribe, under his leadership, were at Banff and the first Indian days here proved a big success. With all this colorful entertainment at hand no one would have left Banff even if they could.

Tom Wilson is still active and on the committee of Indian Days at Banff. More than that he is a "blood brother" of the Stonies, a tie stronger than that of the natural tie of brothers. When an Indian boy becomes a young man, he selects another young man as his "blood brother" and the attachment of such two brothers to each other is strong. So Tom was selected by an Indian as such and today he is known to the tribe by his Indian name which means "porcupine."

Not only that but Tom Wilson discovered Lake Louise. The writer listened as this old timer turned his glance backwards and here is the story in his own words:

"It was in 1881 and I was with nine Indians and surveyors who were sent out to find a route through the Rockies and the Selkirks for the C. P. R. Major Rogers just had to find a pass through the Selkirks. He came from the coast and reached the summit of the Selkirks where Glacier is today. Here his Indian guides refused to go farther, and so instead of going east he went south and around until he came upon me at Kananaskis. The next year Major Rogers traveled from the east westward and came to the same summit of the Selkirks and then he knew it would be possible for the railroad to go through. It was in this year, 1882, that I was packing supplies for the engineers. Hard work it was too, for there were no trails nor bridges and we had to swim. It was hard on the sugar, but the water didn't hurt the flour and bacon.

"There were Indians with me and other groups camping near by. The location was the mouth of what today is called the Pipestone River, about a mile from the present station of Lake Louise. In the evening I heard an avalanche and as I could not see on account of the darkness, I asked the Indians where it came from. Stolidly an Indian remarked: 'from the big, white, snow mountain back of the lake of little fishes.'

"Now the pack horses I used I had bought of the Kootenay Indians and the next morning I found that some of them had strayed away so we set out in search for them. In those days it was the custom of the Indians when seeking food for their people to leave the old men, women, children and the horses they didn't need in a sheltered, grassy nook near water where the feed was especially good for the horses. As we followed Lake Louise Creek where it was evident our horses had gone we came to that "lake of little fishes," just the kind of a sheltered spot the Kootenays must have chosen, and my horses being Kootenays remembered the good grazing and returned to it, for lo and behold, there they were serenely looking at us as we reached that lovely lake with the snow white mountain sloping down to it, now called Mt. Victoria.

"Didn't the fishes from that lake make a welcome change in our limited means! Never shall I forget how lovely the lake looked that noontime. Timber all around which reflected green in the water, and I called, it Emerald Lake. However people thought that was too common a name, and they changed it to Lake Louise, after the daughter of Queen Victoria, whose husband the Marquis Lorne, was at that time Governor-General of Canada. To satisfy me, they named another lake 20 miles distant from that one, Emerald Lake."

Today this discoverer of Lake Louise has a mountain and glacier named in his honor, and Wilson Mountain and Wilson Glacier will be on the projected highway between Jasper Park and Lake Louise, thereby gladdening the heart of this gracious pioneer of the Rocky Mountains, who is as honest and rugged as his beloved peaks, accentuated by the deepening twilight as day makes way for the night.

W. C. T. U. Power Put Behind Dry Candidates

(Continued from Page 1)

the people again, but to maintain a dry state legislature and a dry Congress. We can talk all we want about the ideals of prohibition and the opposition can talk all it wants to about repealing or amending the national prohibition laws, yet no move in this direction can be made if we hold the legislatures and the Congress dry."

Earlier in the day Mrs. Boole made a statement to clarify the organization's stand with regard to a third party. Mrs. Boole said: "We are not committed to a third party neither will we be opposed to it officially, but we are convinced that there is neither time nor money for it in this presidential campaign."

This was the interpretation given in The Christian Science Monitor which had the first announcement that the convention would welcome a popular uprising leading to an eventual third party pledged to moral issues, including prohibition. Some mistakenly construed the action of the convention to mean that the women would work for an immediate third party headed by United States Senator William E. Borah.

Support Pledged

Strong support for dry candidates for Congress, irrespective of party, to hold the Eighteenth Amendment against repeal or modification, was pledged in the resolutions which the convention adopted yesterday.

The women heard Dr. James M. Doran, head of the federal bureau of industrial alcohol, say that at no time has the work been better organized than at present, and last evening at the banquet they heard a statement from Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, chairman of the board of dry strategy, on the duties and limitations of the President of the United States.

"We are fair to all lawful users of alcohol," Dr. Doran said, "when it is employed in the arts and industries and we have so improved our organization, both as to methods and policy, as to reduce diversion and consequent problems to the enforcement bureau to a minimum.

"At no time since the national prohibition act came into being has there been less diversion of alcohol to illegal channels; and, in addition, at no time have we had a better coöperation from industrial groups, professional groups and law enforcement agencies. The entire federal service, under the leadership of President Hoover, is operating more effectively now than at any other time."

President Debarred

According to Dr. Cherrington, "since there is not a word or a phrase in the entire charter which intimates or implies any authority of the President to share in the amending process and since his oath debars such action on his part, it must be recognized that the framing fathers intended that the President should have no part whatever in any action intended to amend or modify any portion of the charter."

During the year 1,532,260 flowers and plants have been distributed by the flower mission and relief department of which Mrs. Sadie A. Hall of New York is director. Mrs. Hall reported the giving of 487,861 text cards, 288,659 jellies, 259,703 garments, and 81,744 drives. There have been 196,792 visits and 13,126 meetings. Trees and shrubs to the number of 40,121 have been planted.

Boston Art Notes

Stained Glass on View

There has been on view for the last few days a stained glass window made by Charles Connick at his studio in Harcourt Place. It is to be placed in the Clerestory of the Princeton University chapel and is the first of a series.

The window, composite of so many elements, eventually becomes a simple impressive unit. The portrayals, the colors, the profuse symbols make it a spectacle to be pondered and studied. The craftsman relates a number of ideas which are brought to a culmination in the artistic arrangement. For subject, Mr. Connick has taken natural science. Aristotle holds central place. He is clothed in a vermilion mantle. On either side there stand Hippocrates and Roger Bacon with blue habiliments. Added are 11 medallions which depict various contributors to the world of human knowledge. These make five lancets which are crowned with traceries of glass upon which are portrayed signs of the zodiac and the symbols of the seasons.

This window is interesting for its plan. The red-mantled Aristotle holds outstanding place; everything else is subdued and reticent in color by contrast. The small roundels which flank the three portrayals have the sparkling clarity and crisp design which distinguish Mr. Connick's craft. The painstaking attention to small matters is the determining factor between significant and commonplace workmanship.

In recognition of Mr. Connick's ability, Princeton University conferred an honorary degree of Master of Arts this spring. D. A.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Helen Minnis, Detroit, Mich.
C. A. Minnis, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Irene G. Webeck, Jamestown, N. Y.
Anna Steiner, Dubuque, Iowa.
Cora Post, Quincy, Ill.
Thekla Tenneson, Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. E. W. Bancroft, Rochester, N. Y.
Glenn A. Bancroft, Rochester, N. Y.
Harry L. Beling, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Horace S. Williams, Old Mystic, Conn.
Mrs. Horace S. Williams, Old Mystic, Conn
Mrs. B. E. Reinhardt, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. C. B. Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.
F. P. Reinhardt, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. John Taylor, Spring Lake, N. J.
Gertrude R. Taylor, Spring Lake, N. J.
Miss Dorothy Johnston, Kansas City, Mo.
Harriet Stanton, Chicago, Ill.
Harold E. Davis, Drexel Hill, Penna.
Jess F. Gray, Washington, D. C.
Elizabeth N. Acheson, Washington, D. C.
J. Earl Wells, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Constance K. Nehls, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Katherine Martin Hand, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leslie T. Hand, Brooklyn, N. Y.
B. W. Elgin, Sleepy Hollow Manor, N. Y.
E. Jane Smith, Detroit, Mich.
K. S. Lopina, Chicago, Ill.
Jennie Dinwiddie, Indianapolis, Ind.
Louise R. Unger, Port Huron, Mich.
Mrs. Dorothy S. Rader, Maplewood, N. J.
Miss Yolande Mahaffey, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Etta A. Albrecht, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Vera M. Abbe, Newburyport, Mass.
Mrs. Miranda Uxley, Philadelphia, Penna
Beatrice K. Favinger, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ella Jack, Edmond, Okla.
Mrs. Fred C. West, Concord, N. H.
Fred C. West, Concord, N. H.
Blanche Pinet Pender, New York, N. Y.
Josephine W. Holmes, Amarillo, Texas.
Joyce Burton, Newfoundland.
Jane Miller Flynn, East Orange, N. J.
Helen M. Dowling, Rocky River, Ohio.
Emma B. Dowling, Rocky River, Ohio.
J. J. Dowling, Rocky River, Ohio.
Kay McKee, Shelby, Ohio.
Mrs. Mildred Booth Lord, Portland, Maine.
Nathan P. Lord, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. H. E. Cordner, Bradford, Penna.
June E. Cordner, Bradford, Penna.
Esther Newell, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Elinor Newell, New York, N. Y.
Arnold A. Bergmann, Springfield, N. Y.
Harriet Bergmann, Springfield, N. Y.
Gordon Bergmann, Springfield, N. Y.
William McGill, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy B. Garsetson, Bronxville, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Oliver Jnoes, Perrysburg, Ohio.

CHARLESTOWN TRUST DIVIDEND

Depositors in the savings department of the Charlestown Trust Company, taken over some months ago by Bank Commissioner Guy, are likely to receive a dividend of about 25 per cent in the next few weeks, according to Mr. Leo M. Harlow, liquidating agent of the bank. Distribution of assets will be the first made.

Medford Bankers Tell of Loan Fees

In his testimony yesterday, Mr. Lewis H. Lovering acknowledged that he and his son, Mr. Frank W. Lovering, both directors of the closed Medford Trust Company, had received fees from the bank totaling $40,000 for their work in supervising loans for construction made by the bank during the past 10 years. Mr. Lovering testified before Mr. Charles W. Blood, master, on the bill in equity, brought by Mr. Arthur Guy, Commissioner of Banks, to hold Medford Trust directors individually liable for the bank's losses.

Mr. Lovering explained that he and his son had passed on loans for the Medford Trust Company totaling $40,000,000 in the past 10 years. One-half of these were construction loans, he said, for which they received a 1 per cent fee. This, the attorney figured, would amount to $200,000, but Mr. Lovering denied having received any such amount, explaining that there must be some mistake in the figures. He could only account for about $40,000, he said.

He was followed on the stand by Mr. William N. Curtis, also a director of the closed bank, who was questioned as to his knowledge of loans actually made by the bank before they had been approved by the directors. Mr. Curtis said that he had not questioned any such policy, having had confidence in the finance committee.

AMERICAN SEAMEN FIND MORE WORK

American seamen are manning American vessels to a greater extent than for many years, affording a wider range of employment to seafaring people of this country on boats flying the Stars and Stripes. Government officials point out that masters of craft registered under the American flag are showing a preference for native seamen.

Proportion of American-born or naturalized seamen shipped and reshipped by United States shipping commissioners at the 15 largest ports of the country and manning the American Merchant Marine, increased to 67.7 per cent during the fiscal year ended June 30, as compared with 64.3 per cent the previous year and 62.7 per cent two years ago. A total of 231,076 seamen were shipped and re-shipped on American vessels by the shipping commissioners during the fiscal year.

TAX RATE GOES UP $3.30 IN CAMBRIDGE

The tax rate for Cambridge for 1932 will be $37.20 per $1000, or an increase of $3.30 over last year, assessors announced yesterday. This is said to be the highest rate in the history of the city. Increase in welfare expenditures and a slow return in tax payments are chiefly responsible for the increase, according to Mayor Richard M. Russell.

Attleboro today announced its rate for 1932 as $38.90, an increase of $3 over last year.

BISHOP EARL CRANSTON

NEW RICHMOND, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston, retired Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who passed on here yesterday, was an ardent leader in the cause designed to reunite his church with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The church divided in 1844 over the momentous issue of slavery. Bishop Cranston wrote a book on the unification of Methodism entitled "Breaking Down the Walls." The Bishop was born at Athens, Ohio, June 27, 1840. He attended Ohio University. He left the battlefields of the Civil War as a captain in the Union Army to become a minister. His first pastorate was at Marietta, Ohio. His last post was that of resident Bishop of Washington which he held from 1904 to the time of his retirement in 1916.

Citizens Urged To Demand Cut In City Budgets

If citizens were billed for every street light unnecessarily kept illuminated after midnight, a tremendous hullabaloo would result and no stone would be left unturned to see that this expense was not incurred in the future. Yet, every citizen indirectly pays for such and other extravagances in municipal government and likewise should take every means at hand to see that he is saved these expenses billed to him as taxes.

This, in brief, was the substance of a radio address over Station WBZ, yesterday, by State Senator Charles A. Stevens of Lowell, in which he placed the responsibility of pulling the country out of its economic lethargy upon the citizens to demand economy in government. "You pay the costs of government," he said, "and you are the ones who should balk against heedless budgeting.

"What is your government but you and your neighbors banded together for mutual protection?" he demanded. "You give yourselves police, firemen, roads, buildings, sewers, water, and the city pays for them? Oh, no! You and your neighbors pay for them. It is your business, Mr. Citizen, to see that government costs are cut."

Education was taken by Mr. Stevens as an illustration of what can be done to lower governmental costs. There is too much free education, for one thing, he said. From two to four teachers colleges could be closed, he pointed out, as they are turning out twice as many teachers as the State requires.

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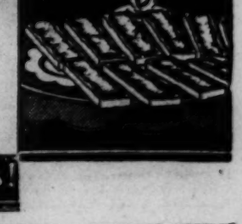

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Pears Served in New Ways

FRUITS which are highly flavored often are so delicious in themselves that it really makes little difference just how they are served—they are good anyway. But it is a little different with pears, because their flavor is so very delicate and bland. With a little thought, however, they can be served in ways which make them interesting and certainly one of the most delectable of all fruits. A few such ways are given below.

Pear and Pineapple Marmalade

In a preserving kettle put
4 quarts pears which have been peeled, cored, and cut into strips,
1 quart pineapple, canned or fresh, cut into small pieces,
8 cups granulated sugar
1 cup water. Simmer all together until the fruit is transparent and the mixture is sufficiently thick. Put into glasses and cover with paraffin or put into fruit jars and seal while hot.

Pear and Beet Salad

Peel uncooked
Pears, cut into halves lengthwise, and remove the core. Arrange each salad plate with a
Lettuce leaf and on this place 2 pear halves. Fill the hollow of each half with a mound of diced
Red beets which have been well mixed with
Mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing, to which
A little lemon juice has been added. Place a
Sprig of parsley on one side of the plate.

Party Pears

Peel
Pears which are firm and whole and with the stem on. Or, if desired, the pears may be peeled, cut in half lengthwise, stem removed and core discarded. Cook slowly until tender in a sufficient quantity of water to which an equal quantity of
Granulated sugar has been added and to which
Green vegetable coloring also has been added. Add the coloring a little at a time.
A small bunch of mint leaves, in addition to the coloring, may be added and the mint flavor cooked into the pears, afterward straining out the leaves when the pears are tender. The pears cooked without mint should be served on a glass dish with
Mayonnaise made with lemon juice instead of vinegar, or mayonnaise to which
A little lemon juice has been added. If the pears have been cut in half, place the hollow side up and lay in it a
Maraschino cherry, and serve with the lemon-flavored mayonnaise. Serve mint pears with plain mayonnaise, without lemon juice. With these use a
Few fresh mint leaves for garnish.

It is a good plan when canning pears to put up a few cans of these festive looking, green-colored pears for later use, in salads, fruit cups, and so on, employing the same procedure in canning as if the coloring or coloring and mint had not been added.

For Camp or Picnic

To avoid difficulty in scraping soot from the bottom of pans and kettles, used in cooking over an open wood fire, rub the bottoms with a wet cake of soap before setting them over the fire. Afterward a wet cloth will remove all soot instantly.

When cooking bacon for a large number of people, do not pull the slices apart, but tip the whole sliced mass at once into the frying pan and stir it as it quickly melts apart and becomes crisp. This is quicker than pulling the slices apart beforehand.

To broil frankfurters over an open fire, use a wire corn popper. Put the frankfurters in, fasten the lid, and hold the popper over the fire, shaking to turn them as they brown. They cook evenly, and there is no danger of their falling in the fire, as sometimes happens when sticks or long-handled forks are used.

Beefsteak may be broiled, buns heated, or toast made in the same way.

A short length of one-foot wide chicken wire provides an excellent means of broiling chops, steak, ham and the like. The two ends of the wire may be held by two members of the camping party, since broiling requires but a few minutes, or the wire may extend over two stones, one at each side of the narrow fire, and held in place by driving sticks through the wire meshes at each end, into the ground.

A discarded oven grate laid over an open fire is excellent to stand cooking utensils on, so they cannot tip over. Let each side rest on a stone, and build the fire between. A discarded furnace register is also good for this purpose.

An open fire is delightful to cook on for just a few days, but for a longer time a camp stove which burns gasoline is a convenience, making it possible to prepare meals much more easily. One with eight-inch iron grates will give more satisfaction than a smaller size. An adjustable stand to hold the stove up at a convenient height makes the cooking very much pleasanter.

Regular kitchen utensils always are satisfactory, but if weight and space in packing are much of a consideration, one may purchase a nested set of pots, pans, and tableware, which camp outfitters carry in stock. There are enamel cups with handles open at the bottom for nesting. Nine-inch enamel plates that nest with the kit are convenient. Pots and pans should not have removable handles, for when such handles are needed, they often are needed in a hurry.

Campers should be supplied with a sharp butcher knife, a long-handled cooking spoon, paper towels and napkins, steel wool for cleaning pots and pans, and parchment paper for wrapping bacon and other greasy things.

Flour, cereals, sugar, etc., should not be carried in paper or pasteboard parcels, in which they will be sure to spill, but should be emptied into tin cans having tight covers.

Pack glass fruit jars and jelly glasses with corrugated paper between, to keep them from cracking. Or cut rings from an old automobile tube and slip around each can or glass and finish packing with crushed paper underneath and between.

Eggs are best carried in strong pasteboard cartons holding a dozen eggs, such as is commonly used for shipping eggs. Stuff soft paper around each egg to prevent its jolting about.

A can or two of evaporated milk should be carried for emergencies even though one expects fresh milk to be always obtainable.

If one plans to camp out in the open, and has a discarded bridge table or similar table, saw its legs to a 6-inch height and take it along. It will afford a smooth surface on which to serve meals, and will prevent ants, sand, or leaves from getting in the food.

A good place to keep ice when camping is in a small galvanized washtub. Lay two narrow boards over the bottom and two others across these, for the ice to rest on. Bore a hole in the side of the tub about one inch from the bottom to let out the water, and keep the hole closed with a cork at other times. Cover the top of the tub with clean muslin and over that lay old carpet. Or a tinner, for a dollar or less, will make a tight-fitting metal cover having a rim and equipped with a handle in the center of the top.

When only a little ice is obtainable, a large pail with a fitted cover is useful. Pad the bottom thickly with folded newspapers and lay the ice on this. Line the sides of the pail thickly with newspapers, then wrap the dishes of food in paper and set them on the ice. Cover with more newspapers to exclude outside air, and put the cover on.

Hot foods will keep hot for several hours by packing in newspapers.

An excellent way to take fresh meat, as steak, chops, etc., on a camping trip or a picnic, and have it keep in good condition, is to fill a quart or two-quart fruit jar with ice and screw the cover on tight. Wrap the piece of meat closely around the jar, then wrap several thicknesses of heavy wrapping paper outside the meat, and tie. The meat will remain cold for half a day or longer, in the very hottest weather. This is more efficacious then wrapping the meat about the ice itself and then wrapping in paper.

When ice is not on hand, milk or cream can be kept from souring in the following way:

Pour it in fruit jars and place in a deep pan of cold water. Bring the water to the boiling point. Remove from the fire, make the jar covers tight, then replace and let boil for half a minute. Remove the pan from the fire but leave the jars in the water, allowing them to cool gradually. Milk or cream thus treated will keep almost indefinitely.

Fresh Peach Wrinkle

8 medium-sized peaches
2 cups of sugar

Pare and slice peaches; place in shallow glass or granite dish; allow to stand until juice has formed. Cream
2 tablespoons butter, add slowly
½ cup of sugar, add
1 egg, and beat thoroughly. Add alternately
¼ cup milk and
¾ cup flour sifted with
⅛ teaspoon salt and
2 teaspoons baking powder.

Place the batter over the peaches and cook 45 minutes. Oven temperature, 275 degrees F. Serve warm with a spoon of whipped cream or a dipper of ice cream. This recipe serves six people.

When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

Three Kinds of Thinking

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORE efficient housekeeping is done by thinking than by working. In other words, obeying the old injunction to let our head save our heels does much more than conserve energy and release time; it touches the secret spring that opens avenues to order, peace and accomplishment.

There are three kinds of thinking which the home maker may employ to advantage. They are: thinking ahead of the job; thinking through the job; and thinking above the job.

A period each morning devoted to planning a flexible schedule of activity for the day; compiling menus from such materials as are on hand and supplementing them with an early order for the grocer; preparing some dishes and placing them in the refrigerator to be "popped into the oven" at a moment's notice, is, as has often been said, worth two or three hours later in the day.

At the Other End

That early order to the grocer, if one is ordering instead of going to the market, gives one a feeling of preparedness which entirely eliminates any uncertainty or hurry. It also has a much more far-reaching effect. I was standing by the window of an office in a large market the other day when one of the girls answered a telephone call from an unthinking customer. Our end of the conversation was something like this: "Yes, Mrs. M——, May I help you?"—"Sorry, our last delivery to your street left at 3:30"—"Most of our boys have gone, and it is near closing time"—"Very, well, Mrs. M——, we'll send it over."

A "rush order" for some simple groceries which should be at all times on the shelves of any well-ordered pantry was upsetting the management of a large business concern, and, judging from the rasping sound of the voice at the other end of the 'phone, was causing some perturbation where there should have been the calm of a supper hour with the family. But the order, though small, was, the telephone girl remarked, "from a good customer whom we cannot afford to offend.

"Return Loads"

Thinking through the job enters into such small details as carrying an armful of freshly ironed garments upstairs when one is going that way instead of making a special trip for the purpose. One often sees an advertisement for "return loads" when a truck is moving produce from one place to another. Return loads should be the rule when scrap baskets are taken down stairs. Perhaps the return load will include a dry mop and duster, or it may be fresh flowers for some of the rooms—anything that is going in the reverse direction. It may be that the family mending is to be done a little later on the front porch. The mending basket, if kept in order, is an attractive "furniture accessory" and may be taken to the porch when one is dusting and arranging that out-of-door living-room for the day, there will then be no delay if an unexpected few minutes appear on one's horizon. Situations of this sort occur frequently every day.

Thinking above the job furnishes the wings that take us away from any consciousness of drudgery and enable us to see the infinite, never-ending beauty of the commonplace

The following story has been told before in this column, but it is worth repeating. At one time a woman and her 16-year-old daughter, through financial reverses, found their path of service led them temporarily to assisting in a farm home nestled among the Berkshire hills. One day it was their duty to sort several barrels of apples that had remained in the cellar rather too long. It was an irksome, disagreeable task. They took them to the back porch and worked steadily without speaking nearly an hour, then the daughter gazed steadily at the blue sky bending over the majestic hills, and she said to her mother: "Well, mother, anyway we don't have to think rotten apples." She was thinking above her job.

A Folding Board

A practical inexpensive ironing board can be made from a board 52 inches long, 18 inches wide and one and one-quarter inches thick. Taper it toward one end and round it off. Fasten the square end to a strip on the wall by strong hinges at the proper height from the floor. A leg of one-inch material, as long as the distance from the board to the floor, is then hinged about 18 inches from the rounded end of the ironing board.

When not in use, it hooks flat against the wall; and when finished to match the kitchen woodwork, it is not at all unsightly.

By Stadler-The Christian Science Monitor

Dress by Bruck Weiss With Irish Crochet Edging and Cuffs.

Irish Crochet Edging and Cuffs

Materials: One ball of mercerized crochet, size 70. Steel crochet hook No. 12.

The cuffs are made of 3 five-sided medallions, joined to a semi-circle to obtain the oval shape.

Medallion

Ch 5, join. 1st row: 18 s c under ring. 2d row: Ch 7, d c in every third s c, with ch 5 between; catch last ch in 2d st of ch 7 (6 loops in all). 3d row: Under each loop work 1 s c, 1 half d c, 5 d c, 1 half d c, 1 s c; ch 5. 4th row: S c in 1st and 5th d c of each shell and between 1st and 2d, 3d and 4th, and 5th and 6th shells, with ch 5 between each s c (15 loops). 5th row: Ch 5, s c under 1 st ch-5 ch 5 * 1 s c under next ch-5, turn. Sl st to beginning of ch-5, turn.

Under ch-5 work 1 s c, 1 half d c, 5 d c, 1 half d c, 1 s c. Ch. 5, s c back in 4th ch from hook for picot, ch 5 (a picot loop); 1 more picot loop, 1 s c under next ch-5; ch 5, repeat from * 4 times, making 5 shells with 2 p loops between each shell. 6th row: All p loops catching with s c under each ch-5. Omit the p above the shells working s c in s c of shell, ch 5, s c in center d c, ch 5, s c in s c. 7th row: Repeat from 5th row twice.

Join the 3 medallions in a row. To do this, catch with s c on ch-5 nearest the edge, ch 3, catch with s c in same position on 2d medallion, ch 3, s c on next ch-5 of 1st medallion, ch 3, catch on 2d medallion, and so on along one side.

Semicircle: Begin with ch 5, 1 p loop, s c in 1st ch made; turn, 2 p loops; s c under ch 5, 2 p loops, s c under 1st ch-5 made; turn, 2 p loops. Continue with 2 p loops at each end until semicircle is about 2 inches long and 1½ inches deep. In the next row work all ch-5, omitting the picot, and under each ch 5, work 1 s c, 1 half d c, 5 d c, 1 half d c, 1 s c. Whip the joined medallions to the rounded edge of the semicircle easing in the strip as necessary.

Make an edging around the scallops of s c under ch-5, with ch 5 between. Work the s c close enough so the ch 5 will lie flat. Then work 10 s c under each of 2 ch-5, turn, ch 7, s c after 10th s c, ch 7, s c after next 10th s c, turn. 16 s c over ch-7, with p in the center, 8 s c over next ch-7, ch 9, turn, sl st in p, turn, over ch 9 work 10 s c, 1 p, 10 s c, and over unfinished loop work 1 p, 8 s c, 10 s c over next ch-5 and repeat from the beginning. Always leave 2 spaces between medallions and 1 space between other scallops.

Collar Edging

Make a ch 1-5 longer than length of edging desired, turn. 1st row: S c under every 4th ch, with ch 3 between, ch 5, turn. 2d row: S c under each ch-3, with ch 3 between, ch 5 turn. 3rd row: Same as 2d row.

Point: * Over each of 3 ch-3, work 6 s c, ch 5, turn, s c in 6th s c, ch 5, skip 5 s c, 1 s c in 6th, ch 5, s c in last s c, turn; 5 s c over ch-5, ch 3, 5 s c over same ch-5, 10 s c over next ch-5, 5 s c over last ch 5, turn. Ch 5, s c in center of 2d loop, ch 5, s c in center of next loop, turn, 5 s c over ch-5, ch 3, 5 s c over same ch-5, 5 s c over next ch-5, ch 5, turn. S c in center of next loop, turn. Over single loop work 5 s c, ch 3, 5 s c. Over each of the 2 unfinished loops work 1 s c, ch 3, 4 s c. 6 s c over ch-3. Repeat from * always leaving 1 space between pointed scallops.

Evolving Designs for Embroidery

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE charm of the old embroideries is often largely due to the designs chosen. In those days there were no manufactured ready-made transfers. Designs consequently were usually made by people clever with their pencils and then transferred to the material by the embroiderer. There resulted more individuality and a higher standard.

Today much excellent work is wasted on transfer designs which are unsuitable if not actually bad. Many of us have searched in vain for something adapted to our purpose. Most transfers have a great deal of work in them, although simple designs are more effective.

Some people who can draw question their ability to make a design. Yet when a beginning is made a new delight in embroidery is opened up, and in addition to this the embroiderer will find that she is able to make many things for her own home which will give it distinction.

Simple Effects

A good plan is to begin with very simple designs of little circular flowers, made by tracing around coins of different sizes. Charming designs of little clusters of fruit can be made in this way. On a light material these can be simply done with a sharply pointed lead pencil. On a dark fabric use a piece of tailor's chalk pared to a sharp point. Copy the shape of leaves from cretonne or wall paper. If tiny leaves are wanted, they can be made with a single loop stitch. Next try oval flowers, and gradually confidence will be developed.

An excellent notion, to get the greatest possible effect with the least expenditure of time, is to enclose a little motif, such as a single flower and leaves, or a small posy, in a panel worked in stitches to form a square, circle or oval. The best stitch to use for this frame is either a simple running stitch, or a running stitch overcast to form a solid line. Sometimes two or three lines in different colors give a delightful effect. The enclosing line should allow plenty of space around the motif, like the mount of a picture.

Massed flowers may be grouped on a cushion or in the center of a bedspread in the following manner: Make a circle, using a plate, or a saucer, for the outline, in the center of the material, and then fill it in with flowers (drawn with coins) worked in a variety of stitches and colors. For a pillow-shaped cushion a band at each end can be made in the same way. In this case, however, instead of drawing the enclosing straight lines with a pencil it is quicker to draw threads about four inches apart, run a needleful of silk through the loose threads and overcast the running stitches. The space between the two lines need not be entirely filled in, flowers can be sprinkled in groups here and there.

Harmonizing Styles

It is important that hand embroidery on furnishing accessories should be in harmony with the style in which the room is furnished. To take an extreme example, one should never put Jacobean designs in a characteristically modern room.

On planning a cushion for a room first look around it and see if there is anything with a pattern on it that could be adapted to form a good embroidery design. For instance, the ends of a table runner may be copied from a unit in the design of a rug. This idea of repeating a geometrical motif is a good one, and is much used in Oriental embroideries.

Though it is not necessary to have such designs absolutely even, as they look less stiff if there are slight variations, still the two sides of a unit must be well balanced.

Transfers

Another very good way to make a design is to cut out the objects in stiffish paper. Many women are clever with their scissors. Place these cut-outs, in the order desired, on a piece of plain paper and outline them with a sharp pencil. Get the correct distances by folding the paper.

To transfer the design to the material, trace it onto a thin paper, if a light fabric is to be used. Place a piece of carbon paper, face down, on the fabric and lay the design on top, then with a pointed pencil trace around, being very careful not to rest the hand on the paper or there will be smudges from the carbon.

For a dark fabric the outline of the design may be pricked and powder shaken through the holes. This is a somewhat tiresome process, however, and a simpler way is to work the outline of the design from the back of the material. To do this lay a piece of white mull muslin on the design and trace the outline with a fairly dark pencil. Then tack this onto the back of the fabric. The design can then be followed on the wrong side with colored silk. The running stitches will show on the right side and can be overcast with another strand of silk, and the spaces between these outlines filled in with satin stitch.

Another way is to outline the whole of the pattern with white cotton on the wrong side so that the design will show on the right side of the material in small running stitches which can be removed when the embroidery is finished.

If a cork is a trifle too large for the purpose intended, lay it on its side and with a small board or ruler roll it with a very hard pressure. This will elongate it and so make it smaller.

Organized Space in Closets

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MORE and more the new apartments are furnishing liberal closet space. The organization of that space, however, is a matter for the tenant's discretion. A closet with a rod for hangers, two shelves near the top and a shelf for shoes near the floor, is all one can expect from a landlord, but when one has seen a well-landscaped arrangement within the landlord's area, one realizes that his contribution is only the shell within which real comfort can be achieved by the introduction of clever architectural units.

There are firms which specialize in designing and installing these. The "architects" come to your home, look at your closets, inform themselves of the particular function each closet is to fulfill and than plot a design which makes use, literally, of every inch of area, dividing it up in the manner most suitable to the individual's possessions. A man's closet would be unlike a woman's. It would have, for instance, necktie racks and drawers of the right shape and size for shirts, and others for haberdashery. It might be arranged with a comparatively low cupboard for coats and trousers—placed perhaps above the drawers. Rows of shelves might be built in at one side, one shelf for each pair; and at the top divisions protected by doors would be devoted to hats. In many cases an inclosure might be set aside for golf or tennis paraphernalia.

Specific Arrangements

In a woman's closet, the hanger rod would be placed higher to accommodate her skirts, the shoe cupboards would be more protected to keep dust from dainty slippers; prettily enameled hat stands might offer a safer protection to brims and crown shapes than boxes can; the drawers would be cut up into more subdivisions for accessories. A niche might be provided for umbrellas.

For the convenience of children, everything would be low in their closets and the decorations amusing. In a closet lately seen by the writer skeptical cats and learned owls dwelt together on the front of a chifforobe; and on the hook of each hanger, wrapped in ribbon, was fastened either a doll's head or a fuzzy dog.

Then there are linen closets to be considered, which must have liberal moth-proof space for blankets and well-designed differences between the storage compartments for single and double beds and, in some cases, cribs. In one closet seen, each room was represented by a particular space which kept both sizes and color schemes separate.

A pantry in a vestibule opposite a pullman kitchenette was equipped with a working shelf which swung around into the hall with a mechanism somewhat like that of a closet-bed. Room enough remained on one side for accessible storage shelves and rows of pot hooks, and underneath them lay curtained space for unsightly objects.

Much attention is always paid to lighting. One central bulb is not always regarded as sufficient, and is supplemented in some cases by a light on a flexible arm.

The artistic aspect of such closets approaches perfection. The colors and woods correspond with the room. Moulding, paneling, drawer pulls are all in character.

Department Store Assistance

The idea can be developed fairly inexpensively, however, by the amateur, with such equipment as is found in department stores. Chests of wooden or sturdy cardboard drawers covered with chintz or decorative papers are available in many sizes, from those appropriate to jewelry to those which will accommodate lingerie and blouses. Cases, both closed and open, built for shoes, are to be had, and boxes with fancy coverings of various sizes and diversely subdivided for, let us say, stockings, or gloves, or scarfs, or collars and cuffs. Dust-proof dress bags in gay colors are made to hold from one to several frocks. Hangers covered with colored velvet, which prevents slipping, are offered at 60 cents a dozen. A cedar chest for the occasional woolen garment which may be needed, even in the warm season, is a convenience at times and can be placed against the rear wall. The idea in scheming the "architecture" of closets, is, of course, to make everything accessible through classification of the articles and provision of special space for those that belong together.

A Dressing Room

It is usually necessary in such a home-arranged closet to set up two shelves at heights convenient to reach without stretching or stooping, and to place upon these the various little chests of drawers, boxes, hat stands which are needed. If desired, they can be tacked to the shelves to prevent their slipping into crooked positions. The effect is greatly enhanced if one can make a pleasant linear design from their shapes. The space below may be curtained with chintz or cellophane run onto a curtain rod fixed into brackets. Behind these curtains boxes can be piled which contain articles used only occasionally. A low hamper or even an attractive waste basket can be drafted to take care of small objects, such as extra hangers or shoe trees.

It is possible to furnish a closet as a dressing room. A tiny table with a glass top and a petticoat can be bought for $5 and a three-fold mirror may be purchased for about the same amount. A mirror firmly secured on the door and, bracketed below it, a hinged box for toilet articles, also convert the closet to this subsidiary use, and yet leave space for as many belongings as it would have contained without these innovations. H. J. K.

The Spots Vanish!

To remove marks made on furniture by hot dishes, first thoroughly moisten the spots with plain liquid camphor. This softens the varnish until it becomes sticky, and for this reason the spot must not be touched again until the camphor has evaporated and the varnish once more grown hard—a matter of about an hour. Then the whole surface should be rubbed with oil. This will remove the deepest spots and it often restores the varnish that the water has injured.

Lacquered furniture may be cleansed with mild soap, and after drying, rubbed with a good paste wax applied through three or four layers of cheese cloth. After it is absorbed, polish the surface with a clean, soft cloth. Oily furniture polishes do not bring good results with lacquer.

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The wise manufacturer who has a story to tell knows that it is physically impossible for the merchant or his assistants to tell all the facts about his product, even though they knew them all, and even though they were willing to undertake the job. Furthermore, the manufacturer knows that you—the customer—haven't, always, time to listen.
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You can judge products better, and save time in the bargain, by reading the advertisements.

THE HOME FORUM

On Discovering the Weather

WHEN we are in the country, we watch the weather far more than in town, and we judge it in terms of our own pursuits. In town, the weather does not really matter. We go from place to place in vehicles, and at home and in our office, and in picture galleries and theaters, we are hardly aware whether it is raining or not. I often speculate on the uses of umbrellas. They are still carried by many thousands of my fellow citizens, and therefore I must conclude that they serve some purpose. But, for my part, I should not know how to employ this ingenious instrument, which was invented in days when the means of urban locomotion were scarce.

I will not pretend that I am indifferent to the sunshine. On the contrary, I welcome a bright day as a splendid gift; and I take the opportunity of strolling along the Boulevard or by the shining river, and am delighted by my perambulations. I become what the Parisians call a *flâneur;* and there is assuredly no pleasanter occupation than that of the flâneur. The flâneur observes, with unfailing interest, the multitudinous procession of people; he regards the expression of their faces, their manner of dress, their different gaits. He loiters by the étalage of the bookseller. He gazes in shop windows—a truly fascinating pastime. He lingers by the kiosks and pauses to read the advertisement columns. He examines an antique doorway, and steps back to survey a piece of architecture that is familiar yet perennially new. To be a flâneur, in the sunshine of Paris, is to discover how endless are the resources of the city. But this is an exceptional entertainment for which one cannot ask every day. Generally, there is a roof, if it be only an omnibus roof, over one's head.

When I return from town to the country, I find it difficult to remember whether it has been fine or rainy. But when I am in the country, I fall into the habit of scrutinizing knowingly the morning and evening sky, of remarking the direction of the wind and of comparing this year's progress of vegetation with that of last year. I know in what quarter is the moon and I could tell you with fair precision the hours of sunrising and sunsetting. It is not too much to say that I discover the weather. The weather and the seasons are elemental things, studied by primitive folk long before meteorology became a subject for specialists; and in the country and on the sea we are all primitive folk. I suppose that, even in the towns, readers of newspapers turn to the corner in which temperatures are recorded and forecasts are given; but I really cannot imagine why. Doubtless, too, the city dwellers listen to the weather reports of the radio experts; but I suspect they listen merely because it is not worth while to turn off this part of the program.

As a conversational opening, the gambit of the weather has always been regarded as safe. Starting with a comment on the weather, the conversation can move toward personal gossip, politics, plays, travel, baseball, business, books, fashions, and the most confidential exchanges. Shakespeare may have unlocked his heart in the sonnet; most of us find the weather a universal picklock. It is the key to all social communications. There is no door that will not yield to it. The weather lets us into many secrets, and with its aid we penetrate into the arcana of our fellows. It may be used like a latchkey by which we enter legitimately warm domestic interiors; or it may be used like a master key by which we obtain burglarious admission to the dark mysteries of human nature. It is used by our tradesmen, our visitors, our neighbors, our servants, our train companions, and our interviewers. I think it might be used successfully by our diplomatists and by our judges.

Yet I am persuaded that in the cities, though everybody starts by a reference to the weather, nobody genuinely cares about the weather. This pretended interest in the weather is an atavistic survival, a traditional custom, a reminder of our bucolic origins. If you assert that the weather is hot for the time of the year, though it may actually be cold, nobody will take the trouble of contradicting you. If you say it is fine, when it is raining, your interlocutor will readily acquiesce. The talk about the weather in town is a simple formality. It is a convenient method of making or re-making acquaintance. It has been consecrated by time, like the wearing of gloves, but has no vital significance.

Whereas, in the country, where I try to live as much as possible, the weather is much more than the ceremonious opening of a conversation, and is not to be discussed casually and inaccurately. The weather is the fundamental factor. Upon it everything depends. You cannot tell a countryman it is raining when it is fine; he knows better. It makes all the difference to him whether the days are sunshiny or gloomy. There is no perfunctoriness in the farmer's views as to the seasonableness of the weather. He ascertains the facts as carefully as a mathematician, and states them with becoming gravity. For from them flow specific consequences which must influence his whole life. The weather is his stock-in-trade. He deals in the weather as the merchant deals in cloth or silk. The weather provides him with his livelihood. He has learned to handle it like a tool.

His viewpoint is not always mine. Often I am surprised when, at the end of what has seemed to me a dismal day, I descend into the village to discover that the weather is precisely the weather that was needed. For rain is just as necessary as sunshine. Once, when the river broke its banks and flooded the fields in the plain, I went, in my ignorance, with words of commiseration to my farmer friends. But it turned out that nothing could be better—that the soil required these floods and that the wheat would be more plentiful. Occasionally it is true, when I have rejoiced in the premature warmth of an early spring, the farmer has shaken his head, foreseeing a frost that would nip the venturesome blossoms of the fruit trees.

On the whole, despite the legend that would make of the countryman a grumbler, he usually, in my Normandy experience, discovers something helpful in every kind of weather. He examines it critically and is not disposed to deceive himself. It is not his business to encourage illusions or to count upon special dispensations. He is inclined to be skeptical, for neither grain nor fruit can be taken as a foregone conclusion, and may be destroyed by the weather until it has ripened and been gathered. He reckons all the odds against him with a cool realist eye. He keeps, as the saying goes, a level head. Yet with all his shrewdness, his lack of foolish enthusiasm, his unexaggerated calculations, it is remarkable how often he finds the weather on his side. If it is not altogether propitious in one respect, it is almost invariably favorable in another. There are compensations. Never is he really discouraged, for the next moon will redress the balance.

I protest that my countrymen, at least, always preserve their equanimity and accept the vicissitudes of the weather with a smiling philosophy. That is because they have become wise with experience. They have watched the weather so long, as their fathers before them watched the weather, that they are sure everything will be evened out. They are not distressed by the downs, nor are they unduly elated by the ups. In the course of the seasons which have followed each other for ages, there have been bad times and good times which are to be set off against each other. There is nothing which conduces more to an equable temper than the steady observation of the weather in its effects on the crops and the cattle and the life of the countryside. But this observation must not be absent-minded, detached, and sporadic as in the towns; it must be earnest, interested, and continuous as in the country. There we are taught that it is wrong to describe the weather as bad or good; it can be bad or good only in relation to certain objects; and for the purposes of the unceasing processes of the earth, cold and heat, rain and shine, are equally beneficial.

Like M. Jourdain in Molière's comedy, who suddenly discovered that, unknown to himself, he had been talking prose all his life, so I discovered that I had been talking of the weather all my life, but did not know what the weather was until I went to the country.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year .. $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months .$4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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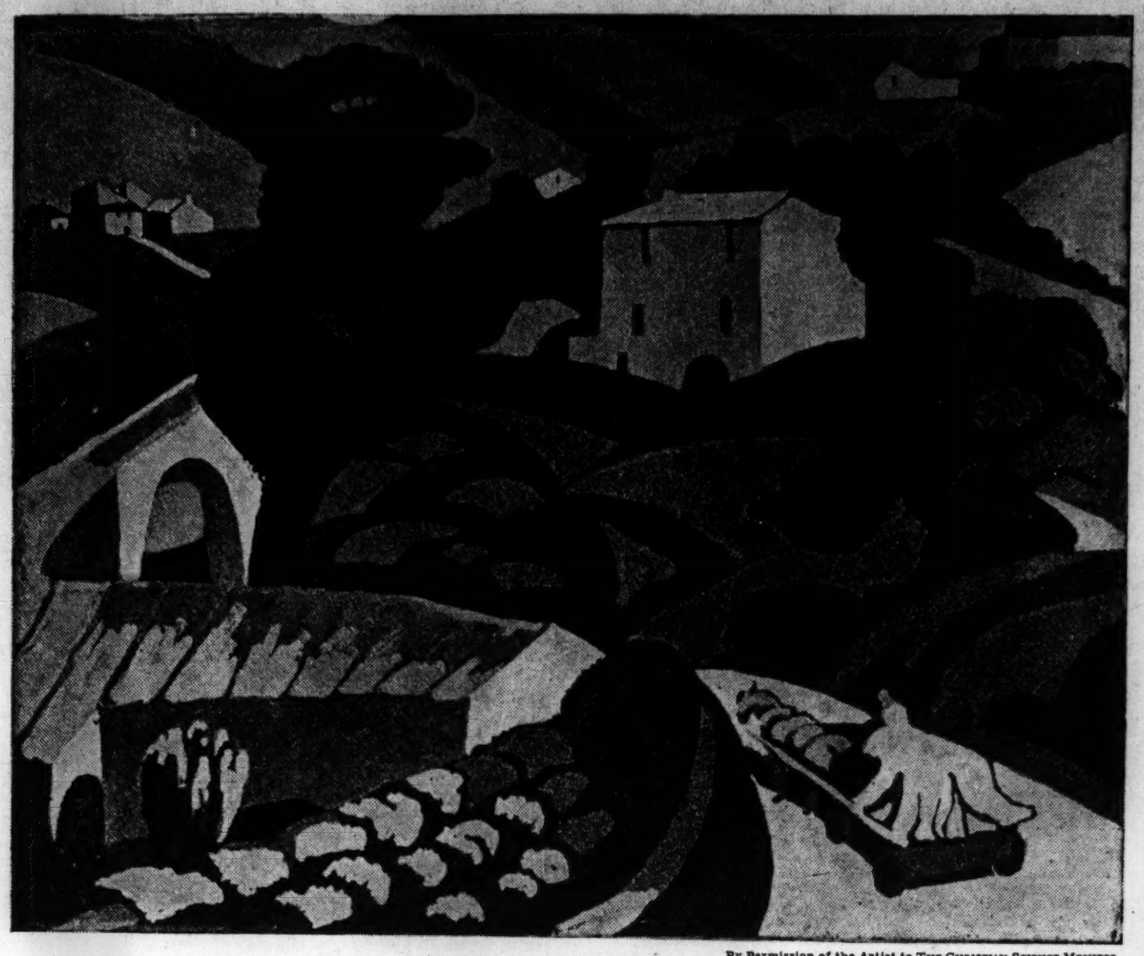

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A Mill-House in Provence, France: From an Aquatint by Miss Beryl Clay

LAST summer Miss Beryl Clay went with a sketching party to Saint Paul du Var. This walled town stands on the rocky summit of a hill. It was built in the Middle Ages, and fortified against the Saracens, afterward to be occupied by them. It has been inhabited ever since. It still keeps its Eastern appearance, as the structure has remained much as it was when first built.

Outside the walls, the slopes of the hills are well cultivated and planted with fruit trees and vines. There are old mills, with wooden water wheels, the power for which was brought along carefully constructed channels, from the abundant water-supply of the town above. In the cool of the morning, the townsfolk busily carry their jugs to and from the central fountains, before the sun has reached the steep and narrow streets.

The sketching party stayed at a hostelry outside the walls of the town. Here meals were served to the guests out-of-doors on a red-sanded terrace, shaded with orange and lemon trees. The fruit was pulled down to make lemon sodas for those who asked for it.

The hostelry stands high, and there is a wide view on both sides of mountain and sea. The clear air makes it impossible for an artist to refrain from drawing. He must work. He must rise early and go for walks on the mountains, through glades of trees, with clearings in them, where there are shepherds' huts, and someone digging, and the musical sound of sheep and goat bells as the flocks are driven slowly back to the fold.

The Turning Point

In the heart of London, England, in that square which has the Bank of England on the north, the Royal Exchange on the east, the Mansion House on the south, and the famous old street, Cheapside, running west, there stands a magnificent statue of the Duke of Wellington on horseback. Thousands have gazed upon that noble monument, and admired it. It is the work of one of England's most famous sculptors, Sir Francis Chantrey. . . .

Like many other great men Francis Chantrey owed a great deal to his mother, and this was a debt he never forgot and one which, in some measure, he was able to repay. When he was quite a small boy one of his favorite pastimes was drawing pictures upon the stone floor of his home. In those days paper and pencils were beyond the reach of the poor, but young Francis secured marvelous results with such materials as he had. Perhaps it was his mother's enthusiastic admiration which kept him so steadily at it, but often on a Saturday morning, before she scrubbed the flagstones, they would be quite covered with what she described as "marvelous drawings."

Chantrey's mother was the first to discover and encourage his ability to draw and model. When baking, she often gave him some dough and encouraged him to mould it into different shapes. Francis needed no urging. On one occasion, when a wealthy neighbor visited the humble farmhouse, Mrs. Chantrey set before him a pork pie with a truly wonderful representation of a sow and several little pigs on top of it. The visitor supposed that it had been bought at some expensive bakery in a nearby city. "You should not have gone to such expense on my account," he said. Great, indeed, was his astonishment when the proud mother told him that the ingenious design was the work of Francis, who, at the time, was a mere boy. . . .

It seemed to Mrs. Chantrey that the life of a grocer would suit his disposition, and so he was sent to Sheffield to work there for a month on trial.

At the end of the month, Mrs. Chantrey went to Sheffield in order to complete the arrangements for his apprenticeship to the grocery business. But with a mother's keen insight she saw that he was not happy, and when he met her out in the street, and told her that he was unhappy, she was deeply touched. He led her to the shop window of a man who had taken some interest in him, named Robert Ramsay. This man sold pictures, plaster models, wood carvings and such things. Many a time when he was weary of the grocer's shop, Francis had stolen away and feasted his eyes upon these works of art.

Mrs. Chantrey listened with tears in her eyes, and it is a tribute to her good sense and motherly instinct that she instantly decided to approach Mr. Ramsay and ask him to give Francis a position in his business. This, Mr. Ramsay readily consented to do. It was the turning point in Chantrey's life.—ARCHER WALLACE, in "Mothers of Famous Men."

Russia's White Nights

By June there is almost no night at all, only a sort of deeper twilight between twelve and two, when another day is dawning. The sun is still well up in the sky as you go to the theater. . . . Walking home, toward midnight, you can still read the players' names in the small type of the program, with what is left of the daylight. It is light, yet not day; still, yet not night, but a strange, half-lit interval between, theatrical as those amber twilights that come sometimes before summer wind-storms on the prairies. The tops of things, gilded domes far down the street, the thin gold spire of the Admiralty, are touched with a light like that which touches mountain-peaks before sunrise. Walls facing the West are lit as if by the rising sun. Those just across the street, on the other hand, everything on the west horizon, the whole skyline across the Neva, is in black silhouette. Coming down the Moika Canal from the Opera the great dome of St. Isaac's is a colossal dusty amethyst. . . .

One walks on and on—though it is bedtime, why go to bed?—down past the wistful, bright spire of the Admiralty, past the great red piles of the Winter Palace and the War and Foreign Offices, and along the river. The broad Neva is empty, the huge arks that come down from the birch forests, piled with firewood, sleep along the river-wall. Across the river the roofs are cut out of dark-blue cardboard except where the golden needle of the Church of Peter and Paul picks up the sun. On the curved stone benches built into the river-wall, facing the Winter Palace and consulates and embassies, boys and girls, the boys in students' military caps and long dark overcoats, sit whispering, planning Russia's future, perhaps, in the face of that long row of cold stones. One feels strangely wide-awake and yet at peace—night without its gloom, day without its worries or reality. And Petrograd becomes beautiful, mysterious, and kind—finds, at last, its own individuality. Over the edge of the earth somewhere other cities have their hours—Broadway's lights are flashing, the sun is blazing on the stucco walls and blue water of Rio. But these white nights are Petrograd's own, and belong to it and this cold white north.—ARTHUR RUHL in "White Nights, and Other Russian Impressions."

Le Bien est la Réalité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI NOUS réalisons avec intelligence et du fond du cœur que le bien seul est réel,—si nous consacrons nos pensées à la vérité et reconnaissons la toute-puissance et l'omniprésence de Dieu, du bien,—alors rien ne peut empêcher ce bien d'affluer dans nos vies. La présence et la puissance de Dieu! Comprenons-nous ce que cela signifie? C'est la présence du bien illimité et l'absence de tout ce qui est dissemblable au bien.

Quel que soit l'état inharmonieux par lequel nous passions, nous pouvons en général y remédier en nous consacrant davantage au bien. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 167: "C'est dans la mesure où nous admettons les revendications, soit du bien, soit du mal, que nous déterminons l'harmonie de notre existence,—notre santé, notre longévité et notre Christianisme." Il est certain que pour sortir de circonstances pénibles, il nous faut commencer à mettre fidèlement en pratique la souveraineté du bien et cesser de nous soumettre à l'erreur; or si nous attribuons du pouvoir au mal, nous ne pouvons en même temps savoir que Dieu est la seule puissance, car il est impossible d'avoir foi en deux contraires.

Selon notre mode de penser, nous verrons se manifester soit le bien, soit le mal dans toutes nos affaires, dans notre foyer, notre santé et notre travail. Il est donc extrêmement important que nous surveillions nos pensées pour n'admettre dans notre demeure mentale que ce qui fortifie, réjouit et guérit. L'unique et parfait antidote contre le péché, la maladie et les innombrables croyances qui cherchent à nous faire accepter leur faux témoignage, consiste à cultiver l'habitude de penser juste. Notre devoir est de conserver à notre conscience le caractère d'un lieu sacré; ainsi les faux témoins qui contredisent la Vérité chercheront vainement à entrer parce que leurs clameurs ne trouveront point d'écho chez nous.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 261): "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées." Le salut s'obtient par la spiritualisation de la pensée, par la recherche des pensées inspirées, nobles, belles et pures, supérieures à tout ce qui est vil ou vulgaire. Notre puissance, notre protection et notre force résident dans la connaissance que nous avons de Dieu et dans la faculté que nous possédons d'accueillir les pensées divines; car ainsi nous demeurons consciemment avec Dieu, et rien ne peut nous nuire.

Lorsque la grande vérité de la totalité de Dieu, impliquant le néant et l'impuissance de tout ce qui est en dehors de Lui, devient la base de notre pensée, un monde nouveau s'ouvre devant nous, monde de liberté, de perfection, de santé et de bonheur. En même temps, le monde apparent de la crainte, de l'agitation et des sombres présages disparaît, car nous nous sommes détournés des ténèbres pour avoir recours à cette "Lumière, qui éclaire tout homme en venant dans le monde." Graduellement, à mesure que la pensée se spiritualise, chacun de nos problèmes trouve sa solution, tous les obstacles sont vaincus, et l'on voit s'écrouler les anciennes murailles de la limitation.

Quelle merveilleuse récompense pour un service aussi simple que la consécration de la pensée à la toute-puissance et à l'omniprésence de Dieu, du bien! Malheureusement l'humanité n'a pas su saisir cette vision. Le monde avec son cycle de douleur et de plaisir lui a paru si absorbant, l'illusion de l'existence mortelle avec ses distractions et ses pénibles exigences a paru si tangible, que sa vision de la réalité s'en est trouvée pitoyablement obscurcie. Troublés et comme hypnotisés, les hommes ont chancelé, craignant de mettre toute leur confiance en Dieu; et dans leur aveuglement, ils ont eu recours aux voies et aux moyens matériels. D'une manière générale, ceux-ci se sont montrés tout à fait insuffisants, car les ressources et les remèdes matériels n'offrent aucune sécurité. Il n'existe qu'une seule demeure sûre, celle dont parle le Psalmiste: "Oui, tu es mon refuge, ô Éternel! Tu as pris le Très-Haut pour ton asile. Aucun mal ne t'atteindra; aucun fléau n'approchera de ta tente."

A mesure qu'on parvient à cette altitude spirituelle, qu'on demeure constamment en Dieu sans chercher aucune autre aide, les conditions erronées se dissipent comme le brouillard du matin, car en face de la divine bonté, le mal ne peut maintenir ses prétentions. Jésus-Christ n'était pas troublé par le témoignage des sens matériels. Il reconnaissait immédiatement que l'inharmonie paraissant sous forme de manque d'argent, manque de santé, ou de tout autre manque, est littéralement due au manque de connaissance touchant Dieu et Ses lois. Son mode de penser correct produisait de merveilleux résultats; et si nous suivons le sentier qu'il nous a tracé, nous ferons également des choses merveilleuses; car les vraies pensées—celles qui émanent de l'Entendement divin—agissent dans la conscience humaine, où elles détruisent les fausses croyances et les limitations qui enchaînent et paralysent si cruellement l'humanité.

Dans son épître aux Galates, Paul énumère certaines qualités comme étant le fruit de l'Esprit. Ce sont "l'amour, la joie, la paix, la patience, la bienveillance, la bonté, la fidélité, la douceur, la tempérance." Puis il ajoute avec une conviction divinement inspirée: "La loi n'est pas contre de telles choses!" Si ces qualités et non leurs contraires se manifestaient aujourd'hui dans le monde, elles élimineraient toutes les circonstances adverses—limitation, pauvreté, crise économique—à la place desquelles on verrait régner la paix et la prospérité. Il importe donc au plus haut degré que chacun répande dans le monde non des pensées qui ajoutent à ses fardeaux, mais seulement des pensées capables de bénir et de guérir.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Hilltop in Summer

Up through the sprucy woods until we reached
A level of soft sunlight, there we stood
And looking downward saw the small boats beached
Beyond the silver tide; beyond, the wood,
Elfin with light and emerald, called us on
Through thicket and through fern until we found
A softed darkness, an oblivion,
Studded with pearl, a wide, enchanted ground.

There on the summer hilltop, with the day
Sleeping to music and the sound of trees,
We looked upon the world of yesterday
Remembering how once above the breeze
We two as children had stood breathless there
Tip-toe with wonder in the upper air.

HAROLD VINAL.

Good the Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE intelligently and earnestly realize that good alone is real, and consecrate thought to the truth of the all-power and presence of God, good, then nothing can prevent good from flowing into our lives. The presence and power of God! Do we realize what this means? It means the presence of illimitable good, and the absence of anything unlike good.

Generally speaking, whatever inharmony one may be experiencing can be remedied by more consecration to good. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 167) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Our proportionate admission of the claims of good or of evil determines the harmony of our existence,—our health, our longevity, and our Christianity." It is certain that until we begin faithfully to practice the sovereignty of good and cease submitting to error, we shall not rise out of evil experiences; for if we are crediting evil with having power we cannot be knowing that God is the only power, and it is impossible to have faith in opposites.

According to our thinking we shall see good or evil manifested in all our affairs, in our health, our home, our work. Of what tremendous importance, then, that we watch our thinking, taking into our mental homes only that which strengthens, gladdens, and heals! Cultivating the habit of right thinking is the only and perfect antidote for sin, sickness, and the myriad forms of belief which are presenting their false testimony for our acceptance. How incumbent it is upon us that we keep our consciousness a sacred place, so that when false witnesses to Truth clamor for entrance they find no response in us!

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Salvation is won through spiritualization of thought—through dwelling with thoughts that are inspiring, noble, beautiful, and pure, above and beyond the sordid and trivial. Our power and protection and strength lie in our knowledge of God and our ability to think Godlike thoughts; for then we are consciously dwelling with God, and nothing can in any wise hurt us.

When the great truth of God's allness and the consequent nothingness and powerlessness of anything apart from Him becomes the basis of our thought, there opens before us another world—a world of freedom, perfection, health, and bliss. And the seeming world of fear, trembling, and foreboding passes away; for we have turned from darkness to that "Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Gradually, as thought is spiritualized, our every problem is solved, every obstacle overcome, and the old walls of limitation crumble away.

What a wonderful reward for so simple a service as the consecration of thought to the all-power and presence of God, good! Yet how woefully mankind has failed to grasp this vision! So engrossing has been the world with its round of pain and pleasure, so dense the illusion of mortal existence with its distractions and exhausting requirements, that it has sadly dimmed the vision of what really is. Bewildered and mesmerized, men have faltered, afraid to trust God all the way; and in their blindness they have turned to material ways and means. Generally speaking, these have proved sadly inadequate, for material remedies and resources furnish no security. Only one secure abiding place exists, that one spoken of by the Psalmist: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

As that spiritual altitude is attained of steadfastly abiding in God and looking to no other source for help, erroneous conditions fade away as the mists of morning, for evil cannot maintain its claims when met by divine goodness. Christ Jesus was not disturbed by the evidence of the material senses. He at once recognized that discords, whether they appeared to be lack of money, lack of health, or any other lack, were literally due to lack of the knowledge of God and His laws. His method of right thinking brought about marvelous results; and if we follow in the path he marked out, we too shall do marvelous things; for true thoughts—those that emanate from divine Mind—operating in human consciousness, destroy the false beliefs and limitations which so grievously fetter and cripple humanity.

In his epistle to the Galatians, Paul enumerates certain qualities as the fruit of the Spirit, namely, "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Then, with heaven-inspired conviction, he adds, "Against such there is no law." If these qualities were manifested in the world today, instead of their opposites, the result would be that all untoward circumstances—limitation, poverty, and economic depression—would be eliminated, and peace and prosperity would reign in their stead. Thus, of what paramount importance it is that each one send into the world no thoughts that will add to its burdens, but only those that bless and heal!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Clouds

I stood and looked around where,
far and nigh
The heather bloom was swaying
in the air,
The clouds chased one another
down the sky
Beyond my sight, and everywhere
The birds flew through the sunshine, where they sang
So loud, so clear, so sweet, the
heavens rang
Of lark and thrush and stare

I never heard a melody so sweet
As I heard there; I never knew a
day
So filled with sunshine; never saw
the fleet
And tinted clouds so high and
free and gay;
Each danced to the horizon like a
boy
Let out from school, each tumbled
in its joy
And ran away.

—JAMES STEPHENS, in "Songs From the Clay."

Mr. Lynde Rides Out of Rivermouth

As Edward Lynde rode out of Rivermouth one morning, an hour or two before anybody worth mention was moving, he was very well contented with this world. . . . Masses of dark cloud still crowded the zenith, but along the eastern horizon, against the increasing blue, lay a city of golden spires and mosques and minarets,—an oriental city, indeed, such as is inhabited by poets and dreamers and other speculative people fond of investing their small capital in such unreal estate. . . , He said to himself as he gave a slight twitch to the reins, "I'll put up there tonight at the sign of the Golden Fleece, or may be I'll quarter myself on one of those rich old merchants who used to do business with the bank in the colonial days." Before he had finished speaking the city was destroyed by a general conflagration; the round red sun rose slowly above the pearl-gray ruins, and it was morning.

In his three years' residence at Rivermouth, Edward Lynde had never chanced to see the town at so early an hour. The cobble-paved street through which he was riding was a commercial street; but now the shops had their wooden eyelids shut tight, and were snoozing away as comfortably and innocently as if they were not at all alive to a sharp stroke of business in their wakeful hours. There was a charm to Lynde in this novel phase of a thoroughfare so familiar to him, and then the morning was perfect. The street ran parallel with the river, the glittering harebell-blue of which could be seen across a vacant lot here and there, or now and then at the end of a narrow lane running up from the wharves. The atmosphere had that indescribable sparkle and bloom which last only an hour or so after daybreak, and was charged with fine sea-flavors and the delicate breath of dewy meadow-land—From "The Queen of Sheba," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

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UPSET CAUSED BY NORTON WIN

Defeats Buffalo Star—Play Narrows Down in Public Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19—Earl Bossong, Cincinnati player, defeated Robert Lake of Birmingham, Ala., in the only five-set match of yesterday's play in the United States public parks tennis championship. The Ohio player came from behind to win, 6—0, 5—7, 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

After Bossong took the first set Lake began a net attack which enabled him to win the second and third sets. The Cincinnati representative proved too steady in the fourth set and won the final set when Lake's net play weakened.

Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., George J. O'Connell, Chicago, Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis and Arnold Simons, Louisville, the first four players seeded in the men's singles won their way into the quarterfinal round.

Robert Norton, St. Louis, provided an upset when he gained a straight-set victory over Lloyd Tobe, Buffalo champion who was seeded No. 8. Norton's varied placements proved too much for Tobe who lost 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

In the men's doubles there were two seeded teams eliminated. Morris Appell and Benjamin Estep, Dallas, second seeded teams were defeated by Earl Bossong and James J. Conway Jr., Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4. Drewes and Norton, St. Louis champions, placed third in the draw, lost to Alexander Keiles and Price Colvin, Baltimore, in four sets, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Mary Mustaikis, Detroit girl, caused an upset in the women's singles by winning from Helen Schuhmann, Louisville, seeded third. The score was 6—4, 7—5 and as a result, Miss Mustaikis entered the semifinals, where she will meet Mrs. Virginia Dueker of St. Louis. In the other semifinal, Helen Germaine, New York, will play Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S DOUBLES

Third Round

Alex Keiles and Price Colvin, Baltimore, defeated T. R. Drewes and Robert Morton, St. Louis, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Gordon Braudt and Carl Ireneus, Chicago, defeated Ray Stone and Daniel Freedman, New York, 11—9, 6—4, 7—5.

Earl Bossong and James J. Conway Jr., Cincinnati, defeated Morris Appell and Estep, Dallas, Texas, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Arnold Simons, Louisville, defeated Kaplan, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Robert Norton, St. Louis, defeated Lloyd Tobe, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., defeated Terrell, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Price Colvin, Baltimore, defeated Ray Morgan, Minneapolis, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Wiley Van Wagner, Louisville, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

Weston Painter, Minneapolis, defeated Nate Ganger, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Ray Stone, New York City, 6—2, 8—6, 6—2.

Earl Bossong, Cincinnati, defeated Robert Lake, Birmingham, 6—0, 5—7, 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES — Quarterfinals

Mrs. V. B. Dueker, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Andrew Russell, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., defeated Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—1.

Mary Mustaikis, Detroit, defeated Helen Schuhmann, Louisville, 6—4, 7—5.

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Verna Corcoran, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—1.

Allison, Van Ryn Top-Seeded Pair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 19—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the defending champions, led the list of top-seeded Americans in the United States doubles tennis draw for the fifty-first annual competition which starts on Monday at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Following Allison and Van Ryn were H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena and Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles; Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, a transplanted Texan; George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Francis X. Shields of New York; Lester R. Stoefen of San Francisco and Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York; Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles.

Four teams were seeded in a foreign list which was headed by H. W. (Bunny) Austin and Frederick J. Perry of England with Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard of France, second; Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara of Japan, third, and John S. Olliff and Edward R. Avory of England, fourth.

Cochet and Bernard arrived in Boston from New York Thursday, while the majority of the other players in the seeded list are at Newport, where the annual Casino tennis tournament is being played this week.

WORLD MARATHON RECORD SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Bent on setting a new world record, 125 long-distance runners on Saturday will pound the pavement for 26 miles, 385 yards from Mount Vernon to Washington in the Marathon run for the national A. A. U. championship.

Three noted runners—Billy Agee of Baltimore, defending champion; Paul de Bruyn, German star, and Clarence L. De Mar, seven-time winner of the classic Boston Patriots' Day Marathon—are among the field.

Other noted entrants are Jimmy Henigan, Medford, Mass.; Percy Wyer, 98-pound Canadian runner; John Semple, West Lynn, Mass., former Scotland champion, and Russell Jekel of New York.

The Monarch Athletic Club of Canada will try to capture the team prize.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	81	44	.648
Chattanooga	80	44	.645
Nashville	61	59	.508
Little Rock	60	63	.488
Birmingham	59	67	.468
New Orleans	53	71	.427
Knoxville	53	73	.421
Atlanta	49	75	.395

RESULTS AUG. 18

Knoxville 2, Memphis 0.
Knoxville 2, Memphis 1.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 3.
New Orleans 9, Nashville 6.
Other games postponed.

Silvester Wins Old Sculling Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—What is believed to be the oldest continuous sporting contest in the world—the annual sculling race for Doggett's Coat and Badge—was rowed here, July 28, when H. T. Silvester of Hammersmith became the holder for 1932.

This year's contest was the two hundred and seventeenth of a series instituted in 1715, when one Thomas Doggett, a greatly respected comedian of the day offered a coat and a badge for a race for six young watermen to perpetuate the ascension of George I to the throne in that year. Five years later, he left in trust to the Fishmongers' Company a sum of money for a race for watermen's apprentices who shall have either completed, or will complete, their apprenticeship within 12 months of the day of the race. Each man must have previously taken out the "Freedom of the River."

In addition to the livery, Doggett awarded a guinea to the winner. Subsequently the prize money was added to by Sir William Jolliffe and the Fishmongers' Company, under the ægis of which the race is now always held, and the winner today receives £20. The second man receives £12, the third £10, the fourth £4, the fifth £3, and the sixth £2. In the early days of the race, competitors were limited to six, but afterward larger entries were permitted and preliminary heats were rowed, but not over the actual course of the race. During the war there was an intermission until warfare had concluded and as a result there were six races in 1920.

This year there were five watermen qualified to compete in the race and the rough water and frequent obstruction from river traffic called for a skillful display of watermanship. Silvester, whose father won the race in 1905, led from the start to the finish and never looked like being headed. His nearest challenger was S. C. Warner of Gravesend, who did, however, manage to keep close to him up to the halfway stage, but was not within 10 lengths when the winner had reached the finishing post. The finishers and times:

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE TITLE

Won by H. T. Silvester, Hammersmith, 31m. 2s.; S. C. Warner, Gravesend, 31m. 31s., second; E. W. Hayden, Barking, 33m. 4s., third; R. F. Dowson, Chiswick, no time taken, fourth; W. R. Gibson, Putney, no time taken, fifth.

Australians End Tour of Canada

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 19 (By The Canadian Press) — The Australian cricketers reluctantly said farewell to Canada yesterday, having completed their offical tour of the Dominion and United States, although several exhibition matches will be played in California before they sail from San Francisco for home at the end of the month.

Opening the tour with matches on Vancouver Island the middle of June, the team composed of some of Australia's outstanding players took part in 44 matches across Canada and in the eastern part of the United States, 38 of which they won. Five were drawn and one was lost.

Fine records were made by some of the members. The famous Don Bradman added to his batting laurels by scoring 3300 runs in 33 completed innings, an average of 100. Stan McCabe, batter and bowler, compiled 2000 runs and took 1130 wickets.

Arthur Mailey, manager of the team, and Fleetwood-Smith, "googly" trundlers, captured 185 and 197 wickets respectively. Kippax, Richardson, Nutt and Tolhurst exceeded 1000 runs each.

There were excellent attendances at the matches, especially those played in the larger cities.

Clarke Bell of Toronto was the most successful Canadian batsman against the Aussies, making 265 runs in six completed innings, an average of 44.

HELEN JACOBS HELD TO THREE-SET MATCH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Helen M. Jacobs was the only player to win a match yesterday before rain halted play in the United States women's tennis championships at Forest Hills. She defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Midge Gladman, after the latter had taken the first set and was winning her service with regularity in the second, but a long deuce game in which Mrs. Van Ryn was three times within a point of breaking through, went to Miss Jacobs, and the strain told on the accuracy of Mrs. Van Ryn so that the balance of the match, scored at 2—6, 6—3, 6—1, was all in favor of the favorite.

Carolin Babcock, the young California star, won the initial set of her match with her fellow resident of the San Francisco group, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, though the latter half of the set was played in a drizzle. But just as the second set, following the 6—3 victory of the younger player, was starting the rain settled down harder, and the referee, Samuel Hardy, called the match off and later postponed the entire play of the day. This will probably put the final round of both singles and doubles over to Sunday or Monday.

ACCEPT U. S. G. A. CONDITIONS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Directors of the Kenwood Country Club yesterday announced they had agreed to conditions set by the United States Golf Association for the handling of the national amateur tournament, tentatively set for the club course in 1933. Announcement of final acceptance of the offer is expected to come from headquarters of the U. S. G. A. in New York.

RECORDS FALL IN TRACK MEET

Post-Olympic Affair Draws 35,000 Fans—Epic 5000-Meter Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—Before a crowd of more thna 35,000, the largest ever to witness a track and field meet here, two world's records were broken and three tied by men and women competing for 15 nations in the International Post-Olympics. The broken world's records were turned in by Polish girls, Stanislawa Walasiewicz and Jadwiga Wajsowna, the former equaling a third record. The meet was held under the auspices of the Chicago Daily News and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Soldier Field.

A new world's record was set in the 200-meter run for women by Miss Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh), Cleveland girl, competing for Poland. Her time was 24.1s., which trimmed six-tenths of a second from the standard credited to Kinne Hitomi of Japan. Miss Walsh repeated her victory of the Olympics in the 100-meter dash, winning in 11.9s., and tying her own world's record made in Los Angeles.

Miss Wajsowna set a new mark for women in the discus throw with 137ft. 2¼in. a few minutes after Mildred Babe Didrikson of the United States had bettered the former world's record, made in the Olympic Games, with a throw of 133ft. 10in. The old mark was 133ft. 2in. claimed by Lillian Copeland of the United States.

Beard Equals Record

A world's record was equaled in the very first event, the 110-meter high hurdles. Percy M. Beard, who was second in the Olympic final, won it in 14.4s., which ties the world's record.

Another international mark was tied in the second event, the 100-meter dash, when Ralph H. Metcalfe of the United States got away to a fast start and finished with the field closing on him in 10.3s. T. E. Tolan Jr. of the United States set the mark at the Olympic Games, when Metcalfe was declared second. Tolan did not appear here until the relay race.

An epic 5000-meter race that stirred the great crowd to outbursts of cheering was won by Janusz Kusocinski of Poland, the Olympic 10,000-meter champion. He defeated Ralph A. Hill of the United States, who placed second in the much-disputed Olympic 5000-meter contest. Lauri A. Lehtinen of Finland, who won the Olympic dispute, led at the third lap, but dropped out shortly thereafter because of a mishap at Los Angeles, which still bothered him. Kusocinski set the pace all the way until the last circuit, with Hill closing up steadily. On the back stretch Hill seized the lead briefly, until Kusocinski released a surprising sprint that carried him into the vanguard again and sent him over the finish line 10 yards ahead. The time was 14m. 59.9s.

Crowd Stops Meet

The crowd swarmed to the field, so it was impossible to finish the men's and women's javelin throws.

100-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A.; Erich Borehmeyer, Germany, second; Gabriele Salviati, Italy, third; Ruggero Maregatti, Italy, fourth. Time—10.3s. (Equals world's record.)

200-Meter Dash—Won by Erich Borchmeyer, Germany; Borje J. Strandvall, Finland, second; Walter Hendrix, Germany, third; Giacomo Carlini, Italy, fourth. Time—21.2s. (Equals Olympic record).

400-Meter Run—Won by Ivan W. Fuqua, U. S. A.; Alex S. Wilson, Canada, second; Arnold C. Adams, U. S. A., third; Dr. Otto H. Peltzer, Germany, fourth. Time—47.8s.

800-Meter Run—Won by Philip Edwards, Canada; Dr. Otto H. Peltzer, Germany, second; Charles C. Hornbostel, U. S. A., third; Max Danz, fourth. Time—1m. 55.4s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Frank P. Crowley, U. S. A.; Glenn V. Cunninghom, U. S. A., second; Alfred Furia, Italy, third. Time—4m. 3.8s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by Janusz Kusocinski, Poland; Ralph A. Hill, U. S. A., second; Lauri Virtanen, Finland, third. Time—14m. 59.9s.

10,000-Meter Run—Mon by Max Syring, Germany; Thomas C. Ottey, U. S. A., second. Time—32m. 34s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by U. S. A. (J. W. Brooks, Eugene Beatty, T. E. Tolan Jr. and R. H. Metcalfe); Italy, second. Time—42s.

110-Meter Hurdles—Won by Percy M. Beard, U. S. A.; John Morris, U. S. A., second; Christos Mandikas, Greece, third; Lee H. Sentman, U. S. A., fourth. Time—14.4s. (Equals world's record).

400-Meter Hurdles—Won by Luigi Facelli, Italy; F. Morgan Taylor, U. S. A., second; Eugene Beatty, U. S. A., third; Mario de Negri, Italy, fourth. Time—52.3s.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Joseph P. McCluskey, U. S. A.; George W. Dawson, U. S. A., second; Giuseppe A. Lippi, Italy, third; Eino Pentti, U. S. A., fourth. Time—9m. 18.1s.

Running High Jump—Won by Willis P. Ward, U. S. A., 6ft. 2in.; Ilmari J. Reinikka, Finland, tied Jersy Plawczyk, Poland, for second, 6ft. (Reinikka won jumpoff.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by Sylvio Cator, Haiti, 24ft. 7½in.; John W. Brooks, U. S. A., second, 24ft. 4⅜in.; Edward L. Gordon, U. S. A., third, 23ft. 10⅞in.; Francesco Tabai, Italy, fourth, 22ft. 6in.

Pole Vault—Tied for first, William W. Miller, U. S. A., and William N. Graber, U. S. A. Height 13ft. 9in. No other contestants.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Leo J. Sexton, U. S. A., 51ft. 2¼in.; Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, second, 51ft. 1¾in.; Emil Hirschfeld, Germany, third, 50ft.; Joseph Daranyi, Hungary, fourth, 49ft. 10in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Ville Porhola, Finland, 166ft. 11½in.; Ossian Skold, Sweden, second, 163ft. 9in.; Gunnar Jansson, Sweden, third, 158ft. 8¾in.; Arnando Poggioli, Italy, fourth, 155ft. 10in.

Discus Throw—Won by Henri J. Laborde, U. S. A., 155ft. 5⅝in.; Emil Hirschfeld, Germany, second, 144ft. 3½in.; Hans Sievert, U. S. A., third, 142ft. 2⅜in.; Zygmunt Heljasz, Poland, fourth, 142ft.

Women's 100-Meter Run—Won by Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland; Ethel Harrington, U. S. A., second; Mary Terwilliger, U. S. A., third; Mildred Kmet, U. S. A., fourth. Time—11.9s. (Equals world's record.)

Women's 200-Meter Dash—Won by Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland; Annette Rogers, U. S. A., second; Lillian Janas, U. S. A., third; Elsie Imsoff, U. S. A., fourth. Time—24.1s. (Breaks world's record).

Women's 80-Meter Hurdles—Won by Aida Wilson, Canada; Evelyn Hall, U. S. A., second; Felicja Schabinska, Poland, third; Delores Glenn, U. S. A., fourth. Time—12.1s.

Women's Running High Jump—Won by Mildred Didrikson, U. S. A., 5ft. 3in.; Jadwiga Wajsowna, Poland, second, 4ft. 11in.; Annette Rogers, U. S. A., third, 4ft. 8in.

Women's Broad Jump—Won by Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland, 18ft. 8¾in.; Tidye Pickett, U. S. A., second, 16ft. 7¼in.; Lillian Janas, U. S. A., third, 16ft. 6in.; Nellie Todd, U. S. A., fourth, 15ft. 11½in.

Women's Discus Throw—Won by Jadwiga Wajsowna, Poland, 137ft. 3¾in. (betters accepted world record); Mildred Didrikson, U. S. A., second, 133ft. 10in.; Evelyn Ferrara, U. S. A., third, 112ft. 3½in.; Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland, fourth, 111ft. 9½in.

Yorkshire-Sussex Game on Aug. 27

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 19—All teams look alike to Yorkshire and Sussex, two championship contenders in the English county cricket competition. Yesterday this pair each gained convincing wins after only two days of play and, although Sussex has the distinction of being the only unbeaten side this season, Yorkshire heads the standing with 19 points advantage. The excitement is growing tense for the engagement between these two rivals is scheduled to take place at Hove on Aug. 27 as it now appears inevitable that the destination of the championship hinges on this game.

Yorkshire's win over Somersetshire at Sheffield by an innings and 93 runs was the sixth time in succession that the former won with an innings to spare. Somersetshire batted first and H. Fisher, left-arm medium paced bowler, was again in good form, taking five wickets for a mere 12 runs in the visitors' innings, which terminated for 93. The home team then went in and with Sutcliffe's 136 scored 357 for eight wickets before declaring their innings closed. The rest was easy for the Yorkshiremen and despite the 58 not out by W. T. Luckes, Somersetshire's second innings only realized 171.

One of cricket's many intricate laws was brought into operation as the result of an unusual incident during the match at Cheltenham, where Sussex defeated Gloucestershire by 56 runs. Gloucestershire was fielding and T. W. Goddard involuntarily stopped the ball with his cap which he had taken off to wipe his perspiring brow. As this is against rule 41 the episode cost Gloucestershire five runs. Rule 41 reads: "A fieldsman may stop a ball with any part of his person, but if he willfully stops it otherwise the ball shall be 'dead' and five runs shall be added to the score; whatever runs may have been made only five shall be added."

James Langridge was again the star of the victorious side for apart from being the best Sussex bowler he contributed the highest score of his side. His bowling figures, worth a reproduction, were: first innings—overs 11.5, maiden overs 7, runs 8, wickets 7; second innings—overs 22.1, maiden overs 3, runs 59, wickets 6. His batting item was 43. The scores of each side were: Sussex 133 and 141, Gloucestershire 86 and 132.

Worcestershire won at Dover by an innings and 109 runs. In this match A. P. Freeman, Kent, took 10 wickets for 114 runs and claimed his 200th wicket for the season and fifth year in succession. Scores were: Kent 384 (L. E. G. Ames 101), Worcestershire 71 and 204.

Foreign Net Stars All Eliminated

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Newport Casino tennis tournament went into the semifinal round today with the last of the foreign threats out of the running.

Frederick J. Perry of England went down to defeat yesterday before Davey N. Jones of New York, whose hard driving was the talk of the tennis fans. The unseeded Jones' exhibition gave the gallery an unexpected thrill and the New Yorker put on as pretty a display as has been seen by the tennis public in many years.

The other foreigners to last through to the quarterfinals, Jiro Sato of Japan, was eliminated by Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Texas Davis cup veteran.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, Calif., put on a fierce battle. Mangin emerged the victor after a total of 68 games which lasted almost four hours. Today's semifinal singles play found Allison opposing Mangin and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., opposing Jones.

In yesterday's doubles quarter final play the defending champions, Vines and Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles, Calif., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, in straight sets. The national titlists, Allison and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, vanquished Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, another Californian.

The foreign contingent also was eliminated from the doubles play as George M. Lott Jr. and Francis X. Shields accounted for the English pair, Perry and Henry W. ("Bunny") Austin, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, and Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, defeated the Japs, Sato and Takeo Kuwabara.

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Quarterfinals

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Jiro Sato, Japan, 1—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Dave N. Jones, New York, defeated Frederick W. Perry, England, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—0, 4—6, 12—14, 9—7.

Doubles

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, and Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, defeated Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Henry W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry, England, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

JILL TRIUMPHS IN FIRST CUP CONTEST

ROTHESAY, Scot., Aug. 19 (AP)—The American challenger Jill yesterday won the first of a series of races from the Scottish defender Maida for the Seawanhaka Yachting Cup.

Jill finished the 14-mile course to windward and return 1m. 30s. ahead of the defender.

The series will be the best three out of five races.

Cubs Win Again From Braves, 4-3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	63	50	.558
Pittsburgh	61	53	.535
Brooklyn	63	56	.529
Philadelphia	61	58	.513
Boston	58	61	.487
St. Louis	56	59	.487
New York	54	60	.474
Cincinnati	51	70	.421

RESULTS AUG. 18

Chicago 4, Boston 3 (15 innings).
New York 7, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 4.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (postponed).

For the second time in two days, the Boston Braves lost an extra-inning game to the Chicago Cubs, this time in 15 innings, 4 to 3. It gave the Cubs a tighter grip on first place in the National League race and pushed the Braves further down in the standing. New York swept its series with Cincinnati, 7 to 3. Philadelphia won two games from the St. Louis Cardinals, 10 to 4, and 9 to 4. The Brooklyn-Pittsburgh contest was postponed.

Woody English opened the Chicago half of the fifteenth by accepting a base on balls. Cuyler bunted and was safe when Spohrer, Boston catcher, threw the ball wild past first base. Stephenson's loop single to left let in the winning run. Manager Charlie Grimm led the Chicago attack with three doubles. Herman also made three hits. Huck Betts pitched 14 innings for the Braves.

A five-run rally in the second inning gave the Giants the edge over Cincinnati. Six hits, an error by Hendrick and a passed ball accounted for the five runs. Waite Hoyt worked until he suddenly became wild in the eighth inning and Luque finished. Marshall and English each made three hits for the Giants. Ray Kolp, who started for the Reds, was batted out in the second.

Two big innings put the Phillies on top in their first game with the Cardinals. Five runs crossed the plate in the third and five more in the sixth. Roy Hansen went the distance for the winners and managed to keep out of trouble most of the time. Jim Elliott pitched the second contest for the Phillies and settled down after a slow start. Frisch hit two homers in the first game for the Cardinals. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	16	2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	6

Batteries—Root, Smith, Bush and Hartnett; Betts, Seibold and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—3h.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	15	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Hoyt, Luque and Hogan; Kolp, Ogden, Frey, Hilcher and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Donnelly, Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 56m.

AT ST. LOUIS—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	10	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Hansen and Todd; Dean, Derringer, Terwilliger and Mancuso, Gonzales. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 8m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	9	12	2
St. Louis	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0

Batteries—J. Elliott and Davis; Stout, Carleton and Maneuso. Losing pitcher—Stout. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 56m.

TRAPSHOOTERS TRY THEIR SKILL

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—The big guns of trapshooting tried their skill here yesterday on targets that will be thrown in the grand American championship and handicap tournaments next week.

Members of the Central Ohio Trapshooters League opened the program with events in which all-comers were invited and their scores indicated some records may be shattered during the coming classic.

E. F. Woodward of Houston, Texas, one of the world's great shots, turned in a perfect score of 100 to top the class A shooters. Joe Heistand of Hillsboro, Ohio, was close behind with 99 out of 100.

Fred Martin of Detroit came through with a 97 to tie H. E. Mitchell of Greenville in a class B event. C. T. Jackson of Stormville, N. Y., had 96.

Fred Etchen of Wichita, Kan., was high amateur in the doubles with 45 out of 50. John R. Taylor, Newark, Ohio, professional, broke 48 out of 50 in this event.

BOSTON VICTOR IN FIFTEEN INNINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	79	35	.693
Philadelphia	70	47	.598
Cleveland	68	47	.591
Washington	63	51	.553
Detroit	58	54	.518
St. Louis	53	62	.461
Chicago	36	75	.324
Boston	30	86	.259

RESULTS AUG. 18

Boston 7, St. Louis 6 (15 innings).
Detroit at New York (postponed).
Cleveland at Philadelphia (postponed).
Chicago at Washington (postponed).

The Boston Red Sox won the only American League game played yesterday, defeating the St. Louis Browns, 7 to 6, in 15 innings. The game had everything that goes to make an exciting afternoon for the fans, plenty of hitting coming in the 15 innings. All other games were postponed because of rain.

Twice the Red Sox tied the score after the ninth. In the eleventh, the Browns put across a run in their half and it looked as if the game was over, but a homer by Manager Marty McManus in the Boston half tied the score again. The losers rallied again in the fourteenth for three runs, but again the Red Sox tied the game up. Stumpf's triple and Rhyne's fly to left field gave Boston its winning run in the fifteenth.

AT BOSTON

Ings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	—	7	12	2				
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—	6	19	8	

Batteries—Kline, Weiland, Welch and Tate; Blaeholder, Hadley and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Welch. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Nallin and Geisel. Time—3h. 23m.

GARRETT-GILMORE RETIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19—After winning the national, Canadian and Olympic championships at one time or another, W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, who won the Xth Olympiad double scull title with Ken Myers, announced his retirement from active competition here yesterday.

REICH TO PUSH FRENCH PARLEY ON ARMAMENTS

Versailles Treaty Change to Shorten Service Time Among Aims Sought

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 19—The Reich may intensify its diplomatic negotiations with France for greater freedom in armaments after the return to Berlin of M. André François-Poincet, French Ambassador, from his vacation, the Monitor is informed at the Foreign Office.

These conversations have been carried on between Berlin and Paris ever since adjournment of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Wilhelmstrasse states. They were interrupted by the vacation season and will now be resumed. They deal less with technical details than with fundamental questions of Germany's right to remodel its army as it pleases, the Foreign Office declares.

It is not so much an increase in arms strength as a change in certain technical details described by the Treaty of Versailles which is desired by Germany, as Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, recently indicated in a public statement.

The German Government wants the service time of 12 years fixed by the Treaty of Versailles to be lowered. This would make it possible to train a larger number of men. The Reich also wants armament production extended to more factories than prescribed by the treaty. This is advocated as an aid to industry and to increase Germany's defense efficiency. Finally the Reich would replace the costly treaty by heavier artillery. These changes would not increase arms expense, it is claimed.

The Foreign Office describes the present diplomatic conversations as "of extreme political importance." Official Germany has already stated that if equality is denied to the Reich it will take it.

While thus Germany is negotiating with France for an increase in its military strength, German Nationalists are attacking France most vehemently in connection with the passage of the Lausanne protocol by the Austrian Parliament which gives Austria financial aid in exchange for political concessions involving repudiation of "Anschluss."

Meanwhile the Cabinet of Capt. Franz von Papen has shifted its domestic activity wholly to the economic sphere as the Hitler episode has been terminated for the time being by President Von Hindenburg's refusal to make him Chancellor. Captain von Papen now intends to go before Parliament at the end of the month with an extensive program for the revival of industry.

Fraternal Lotteries Bring Indictments

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—United States Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania and six other persons were named in federal indictments yesterday charging them with participating in lotteries promoted by fraternal organizations to raise charity funds.

The Western Union Telegraph Company also was named in one of the four indictments, which charge violation of the lottery and conspiracy laws.

The indictments resulted from an investigation of the alleged sale of lottery tickets by the Eagles, the Moose, Mystic Shriners and other fraternal organizations. Senator Davis is an executive of the Loyal Order of Moose.

Other defendants named in the true bills were: Conrad H. Mann of Kansas City, Mo., national executive of the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Frank E. Herring, publisher of the Eagle's magazine; Bernard C. McGuire, head of a New York merchandise firm bearing his name; Raymond Walsh, an employee of Mr. McGuire; Theodore G. Miller, head of the Mooseheart propagation department, and M. J. Rivise, in charge of the package delivery department of the Western Union. No Shriner is named in the bill. This circumstance was attributed to the inability of investigators to connect any Shrine official with a distribution of profits.

Arraignments are scheduled within the next few days. Penalties involved range up to 34 years' imprisonment and $53,000 fine upon conviction.

Federal investigators said approximately 50,000,000 tickets costing 50 cents and $1 had been issued in connection with receptions and dances. The system described in the indictments entailed the drawing of "lucky numbers." The proceeds were to have been distributed among needy fraternity members, lodge announcements said.

VOTE--Have You Registered?

ALASKA and VIRGIN ISLANDS

To vote in the Nov. 8 general elections in the Territory of Alaska, the elector must be a citizen of the United States, a bona fide resident of the Territory one year and of the precinct in which he votes 30 days immediately preceding election day. All electors must be able to read the Constitution in English and be able to write in English.

However, those physically unable to comply with this requirement, and any citizen who legally voted at the general election of Nov. 4, 1924, are exempt from the educational qualifications.

Each elector must register at the polling place before voting by signing his full name and address on the registration or polling book on the day of election.

Officers to be chosen at the Nov. 8 election are Delegate to Congress, Auditor, Treasurer, Highway Engineer, Commissioner of Education, four Territorial Senators and 16 Territorial Representatives.

In the general election on the Virgin Islands, only those persons whose names are on the list of electors, compiled during the month of February, may vote.

The general election which will be held sometime in September has nothing to do with the presidential or state elections in the United States, as Virgin Islands' elections are held under a Danish colonial law in existence when the islands were transferred to the United States. Members to the Colonial Councils, the local legislative bodies, are to be chosen this year.

A movement is on foot for a system of electoral franchise, based upon American ideas. As yet this has not materialized, but efforts are being made to have such legislation enacted at the next session of the Congress of the United States.

This series of articles, under the headings: "Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to Be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

Wells Depicts Liberal Fascism As Ideal of Modern Government

Offers This System as Western World's Answer to Challenge of Communism—Framework of Force in His Theory Criticized at Oxford

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Mr.

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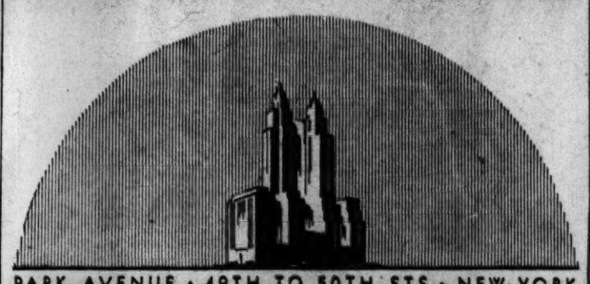

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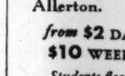

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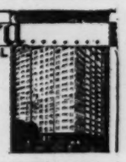

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STOCKS DROP SHARPLY IN LATE MARKET

Movement Irregular During Most of Session—Tone at Close Heavy

NEW YORK, Aug 19 (AP)—The stock market slipped off rather sharply in the late trading today, after listless fluctuations earlier.

Case dropped about 6 points, Allied Chemical more than 4, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Eastman and International Harvester, 2 to more than 3.

United States Steel, American Can and many others lost a point or so. The late tone was heavy.

Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Rails were prominent in the temporary upswing at the opening, and some of those issues held up fairly well, notably New Haven and Canadian Pacific. Some of the aircraft stocks were bid up in a morning demonstration, and held up reasonably well, notably United Aircraft and Bendix Aviation.

General Trade Conditions

The market obtained only temporary stimulus from the overnight announcement of the formation of the Commodities Credit Corporation. Possibly the announcement was a little disappointing to some brokerage quarters that had been talking enthusiastically of "commodity pools," The weekly mercantile reviews again spoke optimistically of developments in general trade conditions, pointing to further gains in wholesaling, and increasing activity in manufacturing in such lines as textiles and shoes. They failed to shed any particularly new light on the situation, however.

Kansas City Southern was, as usual, one of the first of the class 1 roads to report for July, and its net operating income of $61,651 was a little less than the report for June, but somewhat better than the average for May, April and March.

Interests sponsoring the recent advances in the carrier issues, however, acknowledge that no important improvement will be seen in the July statements. They are looking for improvement during the autumn months. Yesterday's meeting of rail chiefs in Chicago to discuss wages merely brought a brief statement that the subject had been discussed, and another meeting would be called later.

Bonds Rule Higher

Speculative rails held their following in the bond market today, and a number of the recent favorites added a point or more to their already substantial gains.

Traders and investors apparently paid little attention to general earnings reports which are still holding around bottom levels. At the same time there were signs of a more than seasonal "pickup" in some industries, and an improvement in business sentiment was particularly encouraging to those who are buying for the "long pull."

The statement of Mr. W. B. Storey, president of the Santa Fe, that "there is no turn in the railroad situation yet" was not interpreted as too bearish. Mr. E. G. Buckland, chairman of the Railway Credit Corporation, reiterated his opinion that there would be no major carrier receiverships this year.

Transportation issues that continued to plod upward included some of Baltimore & Ohio, Frisco, Chesapeake & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Erie, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Kansas City Southern, and Southern Railway. The higher grade rails loans were steady.

Loans of the communications companies were in demand, those of International Telephone moving up as much as 2 points at one time. There was another rally in amusement corporations bonds, Loew's 6s and Paramount Publix 5½s exhibiting strength. The oils were firm.

The foreign section was quiet, with the Germans and French irregular. The Argentines advanced and some of the Japanese list recovered. The Australians were slightly easy.

TO RAISE HEATING OIL PRICES

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—In about a week retailers in metropolitan Chicago area will advance tank wagon prices on furnace and fuel oils ½ and ¾ cent a gallon, respectively, reflecting strength of the bulk market the last three weeks. The market had been firm for some 60 days and more recently buyers rushed in when it developed that, due to reduced refinery operations, there was a scarcity of heating oils. Current market on No. 1 distillate, used for domestic fuel, is 2½ to 2¾ cents a gallon.

CHICAGO ISSUE PENDING

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Houses here are informed that the City of Chicago will receive bids Aug. 22 on $8,000,000 refunding bonds due 1934 to 1941 with coupon rate not to exceed 5 per cent.

Strength of Bonds Upholds Confidence

THE apprehension that is felt regarding the uncertainties of the market is more than allayed by the persistent strength in bond prices. The rise in this particular department of investment goes on without serious interruption, and is no longer to be attributed solely to the scarcity of offerings. Strength is now coinciding with activity, and new financing is invited as the bond level appreciates.

Panicky retrenchment is being abandoned by thousands, and the consequent upheaval in Wall Street has stimulated all lines of financial activity. This activity in turn is having beneficial effect upon many lines of retail trade.

The significance of the reversal of the gold flow to this country cannot be overemphasized. Gold stocks are now up $150,000,000 from the low point of last June. The recovery of the business recession of 12 years ago coincided with the return of gold to this country. Not only has the return of gold increased the potential credit supply, but hoarding is decreasing, and a higher degree of confidence in the American dollar is being established.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 19	Last Aug. 18
3	⅜		Abitibi Pow & P	1100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9½	3½	.20	Abitibi pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅝	1⅜		Adams Express	3100	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	6100	21	18	20⅛	18½
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	1900	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
16½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
63½	20⅛	4½‡	Air Reduction	2500	55	53½	52¾	53⅜
11⅞	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3⅜	⅝		Alleghany Corp	4200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
7⅝	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	5	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
87½	42½	.60	Allied Chem	12100	80	74¾	75¾	79¼
13⅝	4		Allis Chalmers	1200	11⅜	10½	10½	11⅜
7½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	7½	7	7	7½
11½	5¾		Am Bank Note	500	17¼	17¼	17½	18½
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	40¾	40	40¾	40
1½	1		Am Beet Sugar	100	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1½
7⅜	½		Am Beet Sug pf	50	7⅜	5¾	7⅜	5¾
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	13	13	12	12⅞
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	75½	75½	75½	75½
73¾	29⅜	5†	Am Can	2400	84½	82	82¾	83⅜
9¾	3½		Am Car & Fdry	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	10	36¾	35¾	35¼	36⅞
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	400	30½	30	30	30¼
19⅜	11		Am Com Alcohol	3400	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	19
10½	2¾		Am European	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	7¾
11¼	2		Am & For Pow	7100	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10
33	3¾		Am & For Pow 6	160c	21	19¼	20½	18½
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	1100	23	21⅜	23	20¼
77¼	23¾		Am & For Pw 3pf	400	15	13	15	14½
21⅜	4	2	Am Ice	1200	9¼	8	9	9
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	42¾	42½	42½	
9⅜	2½		Am International	2100	9¼	8¼	8½	8¾
4	1		Am La Fr pf	10	3	3	3	3
10½	3⅝		Am Locomotive	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10⅝	6½		Am Metal	200	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
19½	6½		Am Metal 6%	20	17	16½	16⅜	18⅜
16⅞	3		Am Power & Lt	6200	10½	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	70c	47⅜	47½	47½	42⅞
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1300	38½	35⅝	38	35
13	3½		Am Radiator	5700	9	8½	8⅝	8¾
13	5		Am Rolling Mill	1400	10¾	9⅞	9¾	10⅛
79¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	22	22	22	
20⅛	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	7300	19½	17	17½	17¼
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	700	50½	50	50	49½
9¾	3		Am Steel Fdries	600	8⅞	8	8	
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	30	29	30	28¾
88¼	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	85	85	85	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	25100	112⅞	108⅝	109⅝	112⅜
70	11½		Am Type F pf	10	25	25	25	
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	2500	26¾	25¼	26½	26⅜
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
55⅛	17⅜		Am Woolen	3500	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅜
35	15⅛		Am Woolen pf	6600	32	30	31¼	30⅞
⅜	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4½	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4½	3⅝	3⅝	
12¾	3		Anaconda Cop	8700	⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	2200	10⅜	10	10	10
12¾	7	1	*Archer Daniels	100	12⅜	12¾	12¾	
51½	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	51½	50	51	50
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	2200	2¼	2	2	2
1¼	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	1⅜	1	1	1⅛
14⅜	3½		Armour Ill pf	1009	13	12	12½	11⅞
2⅜	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	100	50⅞	47⅜	48¼	49⅛
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	64½	64	64	
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	1400	27	26	26	26
17⅜	7¾	1	Atl Refining	4200	17⅜	17½	17¼	17⅜
151⅜	28¾	4½	Auburn Auto	6400	67	62½	63	65⅜
1¼	½		Austin Nichols	300	1¼	1	1	1
5⅛	1½		Aviation Corp Del	7500	5½	4¼	4½	5
			—B—					
8½	2		Baldwin Loco	700	7	6⅜	6⅜	7
20½	8		Baldwin Loco pf	30	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	21500	14⅜	13⅜	13¾	13⅞
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	3100	20½	19	19	18
33½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	33½	32	32½	31¼
99½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	80	80	77	80	81
4¾	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
43½	10		Beatrice Cream	2400	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
4⅜	2⅜		Belding Hem	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
41¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	13400	10½	9⅜	9⅞	9½
24⅜	6		Best & Co	500	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅜
24⅜	11¼		Bethlehem Steel	2200	19¾	17¾	17⅞	19¼
44	16½		Beth Steel pf	400	39⅛	38½	38½	38
8¾	3⅜		Blaw Knox	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	4300	12⅞	11	11⅞	11
43⅜	20	2	Borden	1600	29½	28	28½	29
12⅝	3⅜		Borg Warner	1500	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	9¼
14½	4		Boston & Maine	100	9	9	9	
11¾	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	3100	6	5½	5¾	5¼
50¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	5400	27¼	25⅞	26	26¾
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1400	63	61⅜	61⅜	62
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	79	77½	79	78½
148½	100	7	Brwn SShoe pf	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
2⅛	½		Bruns Terminal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
5	1½		Bucyrus Erie	700	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	20	62½	62¼	62½	
8⅜	2½		Bucyrus E cv pf	900	6	6	6	
2¾	½		Budd Mfg	700	1½	1½	1½	
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	20	8½	8	8½	8
4½	⅜		Budd Wheel	50	2⅛	2	2	
7⅞	2⅛		Bullard	600	6¼	6	6	6
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	500	10⅜	10	10	10
21¼	3½		Bush Terminal	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	80	20⅛	20	20	19⅞
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	41	41	41	
4⅜	1⅜		Butterick	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	7		Byers	2700	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	15⅜
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼		Calif Pack	500	9½	9½	9½	9½
4½	1½		Calumet & Hecla	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1400	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	13⅜
20⅝	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pac	64700	15¼	14	14½	15½
6⅛	¾		Capital Admin	300	6	6	6	5½
60½	16⅜		Case Thresh	31400	55¾	49½	51½	55¼
75	30	7	Case T pf	10	64½	64½	64½	
15	4⅛	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1900	10⅞	10	10	10½
5	1¼		Celanese Corp	800	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
2¼	⅜		Celotex ct	100	1	1	1	1⅛
19¾	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	400	18⅝	18	18	19
6¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15	3½		Cerro de Pasco	4500	12½	11	11	11¼
3⅜	1		Certain-Teed	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
17½	16½		Checker Cab N	1400	17½	16½	17¼	17½
20⅞	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	11200	16⅝	15⅝	16	15⅝
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	43100	25½	24	24	24½
1¾	1½		Chi & E Ill	100	1	1	1	
4⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	700	8¾	8¼	8¼	8
2¼	¼		Chi Mil & St P	500	2½	2½	2½	2¼
5¼	1⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	4100	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜
12⅜	2		Chi & N'western	15700	8½	7⅝	8	7½
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	500	18	18	18	
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	500	4¼	3¾	3¾	
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	2500	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
13½	2½		Chi RI&P 6%	400	14½	13¼	13¼	
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	500	18¼	17¼	18⅜	15
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11
7½	1½		Childs Company	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	9600	13⅞	12¾	13	13¼
2⅛	¼		City Stores	400	3⅜	¾	¾	¾
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15
85	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	81¼	81	81	
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	400	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
11	9		Colonial Bea Oil	100	12	12	12	
25	4½		Colo & Southern	100	25	25	25	
24	8		Colo & So 1pf	50	20	20	20	
16⅛	4¼		Columbia Gas	25900	15	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	3400	31½	29	29	
12⅞	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	500	12	11½	12	11¾
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf		18	18	18	18
70	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	69½	69½	69½	69½
27¾	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	19¾	19	19½	18½
10⅜	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwith & So	9400	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	300	57¼	56	57¼	56
11½	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	10⅜	10¼	10½	10¼
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	400	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
11⅜	2¾		Consol Film I pf	300	6⅜	6	6	6½
68⅝	31½	4	Consol Gas	11300	59⅜	57⅛	57½	58
10⅞	5	1†	Consol Laundries	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
9	4		Consol Oil	500	8	7⅞	8	8
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	100	99½	100	
¾	⅛		Consol Textile	500	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
1⅛	⅛		Container B	100	¾	¾	¾	
7½	2⅞		Cont Baking A	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾
1⅛	½		Cont Baking B	700	1	1	1	1⅛
41	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	39	39	39	
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	1000	30	29½	29½	29¾
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2800	18¼	17⅝	18	17⅜
1¾	⅜		Cont Motors	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
13⅜	3¾		Cont Oil	1500	7¼	6¾	6⅞	7
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1800	43½	41¼	42¾	42¾
4¾	1½		Coty	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	18½	18	18	
21	10¼		Crex Carpet	400	21	20	21	20½
4½	2¼		Crosley Radio	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	1500	13	12	12	11½
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	22	21½	21½	21
49⅞	15	5	Crucible Steel pf	10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
2⅞	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
31	7		Curtiss Publishing	100	15	15	15	15¼
86	47	7	Curtiss Pub pf	100	68½	68½	68½	
2¾	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	40000	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1¾
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	10000	3¾	3¼	3½	3¼
10	3½		Cutler Hammer	100	8	8	8	7⅞
			—D—					
5¼	1		Davison Chem	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	1500	65⅞	64	64	65⅝
28¾	8½		Del Lack & W	7200	23⅜	22	22⅜	22½
9	1½		Denver R G pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	24	24	24	23¾
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dom Mines	700	10¾	10⅜	10½	10⅜
13⅛	5	1	Douglas A	1200	9	8½	8½	8¼
2¼	¼		Duluth So Sh pf	200	⅝	½	⅝	
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	15900	36⅜	34⅝	34⅝	35
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	400	99	99	99	
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	2400	53½	50	50¾	52⅝
8	8		Eaton Axle & Sp	4100	7	6½	7	6
1¼	½		Eitingon Schild	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	4000	18⅜	16½	16⅞	17½
2½	½		Elec Boat N	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	700	3¼	2⅝	3	2¾
15⅜	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	7300	10½	9¼	9⅞	10
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1500	45⅞	42	45½	38½
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	1100	41	35¾	37½	35
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	39½	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝
36⅜	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	300	12⅜	12	12	12½
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	40	40	40	
57	18	5½	Engineers PC ww	100	43⅛	43⅛	43½	
10	2		Erie RR	1500	7⅞	7	7	7½
13½	2⅝		Erie RR 1pf	1300	9½	9	9	9¼
9½	2		Erie RR 2pf	200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½
7¼	2	2e	Eureka Vacuum	100	4½	4½	4½	
			—F—					
47¾	15		Fairbanks M pf	20	22½	22½	22½	23
22	9½	1½‡	Fed Lt & Trac	1000	16½	15¼	15¾	16
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	52	52	52	52
3⅜	1½		Fed Motor Tr	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	700	6½	5¾	5¾	6
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe2F In	1800	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	16½
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	700	51½	50¼	51	50⅝
½	⅛		Fisk Rubber	7100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
2	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	1	⅞	1	1
10	4¼		Florsheim Shoe A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7½	2		Follansbee B	100	4½	4½	4½	
12½	3		Foster-Wheeler	1000	10⅝	9¾	9¾	10⅜
4⅝	1		Foundation	400	5¼	5	5	5⅛
5⅜	1		Fox Film A	1600	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅜
22	10	2	Freeport Texas	4000	21⅜	21	21	20½
			—G—					
3⅝	½		Gen Am Inv	900	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3½
35¾	9½		Gen Am Tank Car	900	17	16⅜	16½	16½
15½	4⅜		Gen Asphalt	400	10½	10½	10½	10⅞
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	15	14½	15	15
3⅜	½		Gen Bronze	4200	3	2½	3	2⅜
16½	3¾		Gen Cable pf	40	15	14½	15	
26¼	8½	1.40	Gen Electric	36100	19	17¾	17⅞	18½
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	6900	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	700	28½	27¾	28¼	28
2¾	⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	1500	2	1⅝	1¾	2
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
42¾	28	3	Gen Mills	800	41⅝	41	41	41½
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	18900	14⅝	13½	13⅝	14¼
87¼	56⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	77¼	77¼	77½	77¼
60	27½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	8	8	8	
5	1		Gen Pub Service	400	4¼	4	4¼	4
38⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	16¾	15½	15½	16

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 19	Last Aug. 18
14¾	1¾		Gen Refractories	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
14½	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Ras	7900	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	10¼
68½	48	5	Gillette S R pf	300	65½	65½	35½	
7⅞	3⅜		Gimbel Bros	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
57	35	7	Glidden	1500	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
87	35	7	Glidden ppf	20	62	62	62	62
8¾	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	300	16⅝	16½	16¼	16½
7½	2¼		Goodrich	2700	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	7		Goodrich pf	100	20¼	20¼	20⅜	20
19⅝	5½		Goodyear	7800	19	17¾	18	17¼
61	19⅜	7	Goodyear 1pf	1400	52	49	51	48¾
38	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	361	25¼	19¾	24½	19½
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	5400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
7¾	3⅜		Granby	1800	6¾	5¾	6⅝	6⅝
9⅜	3½		Grand Union	800	8½	7½	8⅛	8⅛
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	6100	32¾	31½	32¾	32¾
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	2400	21½	20½	20⅝	20
35	5½		Great Nor pf	11900	17⅜	15⅝	16	17
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
8⅜	3¼		Great West Sug	7200	10⅝	9¼	10½	9⅝
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	20	78½	77¼	77½	77
9	3		Guan Sug pf	50	6	6	6	
14¾	3		Gulf Mobile pf	100	8½	8⅜	8½	
			—H—					
23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
2¾	⅜		Hahn Dept Sto	800	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅜
19	7¼		Hahn D S pf	100	18	18	18	16⅝
15	7		Harbison Walker	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
4	3⅜		Hartman Corp A	100	1	1	1	
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	400	56	54¾	55	55
10⅜	3		Hollander	1700	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
12¼	7½	1	Holland Furnace	3600	11	10½	10⅝	10½
4	1		Houdaille Her B	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
24⅜	8¾		Houston Oil	600	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜
4⅜	1⅜		Houston

MANY SIGNS OF PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH

Increased Industrial and Construction Activity Improves Outlook

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19 (AP)—The South added improvements in the cotton market to reports of increased industrial and construction activity today, and found the total something to grow optimistic about in the way of business.

From the Mason Dixon line to the gulf coast came announcements of industrial resumptions and expansions, new construction projects and a generally improved economic outlook for cotton farmers throughout the belt.

In Virginia, the Lone Star Cement Company at Norfolk has reopened with a pay roll of 200 persons to meet a spurt in building trades and the Stehil Silk Mills at Waynesboro, which recently added 150 workers, announced an increase of 10 per cent in piece work wages.

The Viscose Corporation of Virginia at Roanoke has employed 1000 workers after laying off 4500 for more than a month and the road program, under which the Virginia Highway Department expects to spend approximately $20,000,000 this year, is getting under way with daily contract awards. Increased orders for colored cotton textiles has caused one division of the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills at Danville to jump their work schedules from four and one-half to five and one-half days a week.

Textile mills, furniture factories, paper plants and other industrial concerns through the Carolinas have added to forces and increased working hours. The North Carolina Highway Commission opened bids on $904,000 of road and bridge work this week, and plans another letting later in the month. South Carolina has just announced plans for a $2,500,000 road construction program, and Alabama is working out a road plan.

Two Picayune (Miss.) sawmills employing between 400 and 500 men, announced yesterday they would open within a few days, and the Anderson-Tully Company of Memphis had opened a lumber camp employing 100 at Ripley, Tenn.

A $3,000,000 flood control project is under way along the Mississippi from Cairo to the mouth of the White River and approximately 800 men are working on levees near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena and Osceola, Ark. Helena plans to borrow $2,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to build a toll bridge for which plans are drawn, and Memphis (Tenn.) civic clubs are sponsoring a move to build a tri-state stadium there to seat 30,000.

The Bemis (Tenn.) cotton mills have announced receipt of an order for approximately 11,000,000 square yards of cloth, the largest since the war, and the Corinth (Miss.) Hosiery Mills and Weaver Pants Company at Corinth, have just put 400 back at work.

Florida is looking forward to a busy tourist season and is planning many improvements, while Tampa announced yesterday the Tampa Ever-Rite Hosiery Company of New York is to build a knitting mill there.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2%	2%	1½@2%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2	2	2
Bar silver	28¼c	27¾c	27¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months.	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	3½%
Short bills	⅝@ ⅞	⅝@ ⅞	4⅛@4⅜
3 mos bills	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	4⅜@4⅝
Bar gold	118s 10d	118s 7d	84s 11¾d
Bar silver		17⅛	12⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	4½@4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.47⅞	$3.47¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.47¼	3.47⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¾	.0392½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1389	.1389	.139
Italy—lira	.0515	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark	.2382	.2383	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Ca'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1855	.1855	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0157	.0157	.0252
Grece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—flo'rin	.4028	.4029	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1742	.1748	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0806	.0803	.193
Sweden—krona	.1783	.1785	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1949	.1949	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2350	.2350	*
Shanghai—tael	.3100	.3075	*
India—rupee	.2625	.2625	.3650
Japan—yen	.2235	.2437½	.4984
Java—florin	.4012	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4050	.4075	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8713⅛	.8700	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION

Art Metal Construction Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $264,771 after charges, etc., compared with a net loss of $137,952 in the first half of 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	85½	85½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31⅞	31¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	25	23½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	23½	21¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	88	87¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	67¾	67
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43	41
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78¾	77
Amer Ice Co 6s '55	62	62
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77½	77½
Amer Metals 5½s '34	66	66
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89	88¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	108¾	108
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100	99¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	100	99¾
Amer T&T 5½s '43	106½	106
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	94½	93
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	76	76
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77	76½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67¾	67¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84½	84½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90	90
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	88	87¾
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	88½	88½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	28½	27¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	39	36
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	92¾	92¾
Balt & Ohio 4s reg	77	77
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81	80½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	69½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	41½	40
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53¾	52
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76½	76¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	53½	52
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	62½	61
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¼	104
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	97	97
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	92	91¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	90
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	73¾	73¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	76	76
Boston & Maine 5s '67	76¾	76¾
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104¾	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87¾	87
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102¼	101½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	80	79½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	98¾	98¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56	56
Bush Term con 5s '55	51½	51½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	65	65
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	90	89½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84½	84¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84¾	84¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84½	84¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	84¼	84¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89¾	89¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	102¼	102
Can North deb 7s '40	103	103
Can Pacific deb 4s	67	67
Can Pacific 4½s '46	78	78
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76	75½
Can Pacific 5s '54	79½	79½
Can South 5s A '62	85	85
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	43	43
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	31	31
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	35	31
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	101¾	101¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74	71½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83½	82
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	45	44¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	92	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	42¾	41¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	69	68
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	84	84
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	95
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¼	103¼
Ches & O 4½s B	84	83½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91½	91¼
Chicago B & Q 4s '58	85¼	85¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	14
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51	50
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	32½	31½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	35	30
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66	66
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	69½	69½
Chicago M&StP gen 4½s '89	72¾	71½
Chicago M&StP&Pac 5s '75	33	32½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	36	35
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27⅝	26
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	40	39
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	36	35⅞
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	70¾	70¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	47	46¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	43¾	43
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	32½	31
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	55	54½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	47	46
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94½	94½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100½	100½
Chicago Un Sta 5½s C '63	110	110
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	71	69
Childs Co 5s '43	39	38
Chile Copper 5s '47	52½	51¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	92½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	97½	97½
Cin Un Ter 4½s	92½	92½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85½	85
Colonial Oil 6s '38	46⅝	46⅜
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	50	50
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	80⅞	80⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	82	81
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82½	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	86	85¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98	97½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¼	94
Comm Cr 4½s '51	94	94
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103⅝	103⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅞	103⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	28	26½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	37	36½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	37	37
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83¼	83
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	92	92
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	92	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	55	53
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	55	55
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	22	21
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	30¼	28½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97	96
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100½	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	86
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	100	100
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	47	47
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	47	47
Erie RR ref 5s '67	39½	38
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	55	54½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	39¼	38¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	71	71
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	42	40⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	7	7
Gen Am Inc 5s '52	75⅜	75⅜
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94	94
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	58	57
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101⅜	101⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	5½	5¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ctfs	5⅜	5⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	55½	54
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	85½	85
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80½	80
Grank Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99½	98⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102⅝	102½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	63	63
Great Northern 5s '73 C	68	68
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	70	70
Great Northern 7s '36 A	81½	80¼
Houston Belt 5s '37	83¾	83¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	65	65
Hudson Coal 5s '62	39	38½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	56½	55¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84¾	84¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Ill Central 4s '53	46½	46⅛
Ill Central 4½s '66	46¾	45½
Ill Central 5s '52	63	63
Ill Central 6½s '36	77	77
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	46	44½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	49½	45⅝
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	82¾	82¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80½	80½
Inland Hydro El 6s '44	44½	43½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8½	8
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8¾	8¼
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	55	55
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55¼	55
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	35½	34
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71¾	71¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65¾	65
Int G & El Nor adj 6s '52	9¾	9¾
Int Paper 6s '55	31	30¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	28½	28½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44	43¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53¾	52
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49	48
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	61¾	61
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97	96¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97½	97½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	66	65
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87	86½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	86¼	86
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40	40
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	76	74½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	85½	85
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	69	69
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70	68⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	10⅞	7⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	47	47
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	52	52
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	73	73
Loew's Inc 6s '41	90	89
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	39½	39½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100¾	100
L&N uni 4s '40	87	87
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	67	65¾
L&N 1st 5s '37	68½	68½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	68	68
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	71	70½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39	39
Meade 4s '45 ww	48½	48½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79¾	79¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	91	91
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92	91½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	86½	86½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	85	85
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47½	47½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	72	72
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	24¾	23¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	39½	39¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	38¾	37½
Mo Pacific 5s C '78	38½	37½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	38½	38½
Mo Pac 5s L '81	38½	38½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	22	21
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	.8	8
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85	85
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73½	73½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	72	72
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	63¼	63¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	91¾	91
Nat Steel 5s	80¼	79¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80½	80½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	69½	69½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	70¾	70¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75¼	74¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73¼	73¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	82	81
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	59	57
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	58½	58½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	63½	63
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	79⅛	79¾
NNY Chi & StL 4½s '78	33	32
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	34½	33¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	88¾	88
NY Dock Co 5s '38	43½	104¼
NY Edison 5s C '51	105	104¼
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	110⅝	110¾
NY G&LH&P 5s '48	107½	107
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '55	61¼	61
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	60	60
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70½	70½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	87	85½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	67	67
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43	42½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53½	52½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	96¾	95¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	30	30
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	40	39½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅝	101¼
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	54	54
Niag Shore 5½s '50	65¾	65
Norf & W con 4s '96	95½	95½
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¼	93¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	32½	32½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63⅜	62½
North Am Co 5s '61	87½	85¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	72½	70
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	72½	70
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	89½	88
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	76	76
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	99
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102¾	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	99¾	99¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82	80¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	34	30½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	30	29½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30	30
Paramount Public 5½s '50	37	36
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	39½	39½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	39¾	40⅝
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	42	40⅝
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90	89¼
Pen Railroad con 4s '48	94	94
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	94½	94½
Pen Railroad 4½s D '70	68	67¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	95½	95½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99	99
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	97	96½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	64	60
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	54½	54½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	93¼	93¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75⅝	75⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	86	85½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92	92
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	47½	46¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s' 43	98½	98½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63	61½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	39½	37
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92	92
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99½	99½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83½	83
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81½	80¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	20	20
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	63	61½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	25
Rutland RR con 4½s '41	50	48
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	68½	68½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	19
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	16	15
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	26	24⅞
St Louis SW con 4s '32	36½	33
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	46⅝	46⅝
Seabd Al rfg 4s '59	5	5
Seabd AL con 6s '45	5	5
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	35	35
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84½	83⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	83⅜	83⅜
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83½	83⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96½	96¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	93¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	95⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅜	102
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	71	71
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¾	103½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	81½	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61¾	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	61	60
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	73	73
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	36½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	46½	45¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	51	50
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103½	103½
Spokane I R 5s '55	30½	27½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	16	16
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	80	80
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	21	21
Texas Corp 5s '44	90⅜	90
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	52	52
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	53	51⅜
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	53	53
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50	50
Third Ave 5s '37	91	91
Third Ave adj 5s '80	32¼	31½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	94¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¾	85¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	87	87
US Rubber Co 5s '47	50	49
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80¼	79
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102½	102½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	39½	36
Vanadium 5s '41	49	48¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	90	89½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	10½	10½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	10¼	10¼
Wabash RR 5s D'80	10½	10½
Walworth 6s '45	26	24
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	18	18
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	30
Warren Bros 6s '41	53½	53¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103½	103
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅜	103⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	74⅜	74¼
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	61½	61
Western Maryland 5½s '77	65	65
Western Pacific 5s A '46	41	40⅜
Western Union R E 4½s '50	71½	71½
Western Union 5s '51	71	69⅛
Western Union col 5s '38	76	76
Western Union 6½s '36	90⅜	90⅜
Western Union 5s '60	69⅜	69⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	57½	57¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	102¾
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	34¼	34
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	83½	83½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40	40
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	34	33⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	20½	20
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	71	71

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 19	Aug 18
3½s '47	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.21
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.12	101.11	101.12	—
4th 4¼s '38	103.2	102.31	103.2	103.00
US 3s '55	97.4	96.30	97.4	97.00
US 3½s '49	97.30	97.27	97.30	97.31
US 3¾s '43 Mar	100.10	100.9	100.10	100.10
US 4¼s '43 June	100.14	100.15	100.14	100.19
US 4¼s '47	100.10	100.5	100.10	100.8
US 4¼s '56	102.5	102	102.15	102.2
US 4s '54	104	—	104	104.3
US 4¼s '52	107.14	107.16	107.14	107.12

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	23¾	23
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	9	9
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8¾	8½
Antwerp 5s '58	85	83½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44½	44½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '59	44⅞	44
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44½	44½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	44
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44¾	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	44⅝	44
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44½	44
Australia 4½s '56	66¾	65¾
Australia 5s '55	74	73½
Australia 5s '57	96⅜	96⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅞	34½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	34½	42
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43	38
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	38	39¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40¾	16½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16½	104¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¾	15½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15½	19
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19½	64⅞
Brisbane 6s '50	65	58½
Brisbane 5s '57	58½	59
Brisbane 5s '68	59	28¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28½	24⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24⅞	25
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	25	97⅜
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅜	81⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	81⅞	97¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	97¾	75
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	75	10⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10⅝	12½
Chile (Bank) 6⅝s '61	12½	10⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10⅝	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8½	9
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s 1st Sept	8½	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10½	8
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8	38
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	34	34
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	35	35½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	35½	35½
Colombia (Rep) 6

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For as little as $1.50
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Coal—New England Coke—Ovoids Wood—Lime
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Fiske's Sherbets are as good as ever
LUNCHEONS
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HIGH GRADE CLEANSING
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Articles called for and delivered free.

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(Continued)

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Also a la Carte Service
Cabins with good beds
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Special Baby Milk
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Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
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Quality, Quantity, Service
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$350
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Every Dress $1.50
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$139
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All Gas Ranges
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Same quality and quantity as contained in the $1 bottle.
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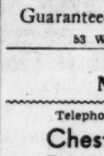

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Easy Terms
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Lunches put up to take out
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Only Dry Cleaning Plant
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THE NEW STORE
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79 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
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Why worry about cooking, we furnish everything but the appetite.
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Quaker State Oil
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WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS and Appliances.
R. C. A. RADIOS
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10 Miles from Concord on Dover Road
Good Old Fashioned Home Cooking
ELLIOT O. STUART, JEAN A. STUART
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DYERS-CLEANSERS
DOVER, N.H.

Frigidaire
Electric Refrigeration
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Clothes and Shoes of the Better Kind

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Fine Groceries and Vegetables
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Your favorite Bakery Goods can be bought in three stores this year:
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Make Their Annual Bow

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Our Price Range
$2.85 $4.70 $7.95
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Northern New England's Greatest Home Furnishers and Decorators.
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Telephone 1276

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103 WEBSTER STREET
BAKERY STORES ALSO AT
832 ELM 147 MASSABESIC ST.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

Ye Quaker Shop
Let Us Do Your Holiday Monograms now while we can give them special attention.
Ye Quaker Shop
59 HANOVER STREET

NEWTON'S
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LINGERIE and HOSIERY
try
The Starkey Corset Shop
"Corset Fitting a Specialty"
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225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

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Fancy Laundering a Specialty
80% of Our Work Done by Hand
Try Our Dry Cleaning Department
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'PHONE 575
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Incorporated
SWIFT'S Golden West Oil and Peanut Butter
POSTUM RINSO
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JEWELER
876 THAMES ST
NEWPORT, R.I.

GEO. H. ELLIS & SONS
Dealers in Stoves, Range Repairs and Kitchen Utensils
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by CLARA LOUISE BELL
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GROCER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
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Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts
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Artistic Floral Decorations and Landscape Gardening
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Telephone 1115-W

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CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

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FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
75 WEYBOSSET STREET

Turks Head Coal Company
Incorporated
All Standard
COAL and COKE
184 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. F. ARNOLD

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MANLEY BROTHERS CO.
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Your Headquarters

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34 MAIN STREET—*Home of Pictures*
Let us do your Kodak Finishing
24-Hour Service
5x7 Enlargement with each roll
Stationery, Books, Pictures, Gifts, Cards, etc.

Rime-o-Grams No. 18

Published: July 22
Explorers
ANSWERS

1.
He looked toward the West
And thrilled with emotion—
The first European
To see the "still ocean."
(Balboa)

2.
"Sail on!" still he cried,
Facing tempests and dangers;
Then home with great news
And copper-hued strangers.
(Columbus)

3.
On a long exploration
A pair of them went.
An Indian woman
As guide, her aid lent.
(Lewis & Clark)

4.
A Portuguese bold
Scorned the terrors of ocean
And landed in Asia
With little commotion.
(Vasco da Gama)

5.
Claims on the New World
Old England had none,
Except for the voyage
Of father and son.
(John and Sebastian Cabot)

WINNERS

Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
William McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. M. B. Marshall, South Gate, Calif.
Miss Marga Waldron, Cornwall, N. Y.
Mrs. Maud Munro, Bell, Calif.
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Mrs. F H Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
Miss Mera M. Werner, Chicago.
Miss Edyth Cross, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Dorothy Dresser, Pittsfield, Mass.

DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
A board walk 20 feet wide, made of planking an inch thick, spanning the space between the earth and the moon, is one way of visualizing the total footage of lumber produced in the United States in 1930, a year of slack demand.

Rime-O-Grams
No. 30

Men of the Bible
Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Strange fingers inscribed
High up on the plaster,
A message to him
Foretelling disaster.

2.
Two angels appeared
And pressed him to flee—
Ere ravaged by fire—
With his women-folk three.

3.
The son of a king,
Dearest friend of another;
In fact, to the latter,
Was closer than brother.

4.
He sailed for three days
On a perilous cruise,
Reaching safety at last
Without blemish or bruise.

5.
A ruler relentless
Bade slaves gather stubble,
When they sought to explain
The cause of their trouble.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 30."

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

Host: "Mr. Higginsfeather, I'm sure, will now help us out with a little song."

Higginsfeather: "I'm sorry but I never vocalize except in my bath."

"Oh, that's all right. I'll warn them you're out of practice."

Finally

First Show Girl: "Have you heard that Marie at last has a speaking part?"

Second Show Girl: "Yes, I understood she got married."

Heard at the Olympics

"Did your boy friend win the race?"

"Win? When he passed the grandstand someone leaned over the fence, pointed, and yelled: "They went that way!"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Your (Mrs. J. B. A., who asks if it rimes with *pure* or with *pore*)—With *pure*. It is true that Webster's records the phonetic respelling of "your" as *yoor* (*oo* as in food), while the *u* in pure is long. But the *oo* sound (as in food, not as in foot) preceded by the sound of *y* is the full value of the long *u*.

Benediction ("Board Member," who requests the meaning of this word as used in the order of service)—This word is derived from the Latin *benedicere*, "to use words of good omen, to bless," compounded of *bene*, "well," and *dicere*, "to speak."

In public worship a benediction is the short prayer with which the service is closed. It is properly a blessing—an invocation of divine blessing.

Roux, Bouillaud, Cloquet, Berna (E. A. R.)—The names are pronounced *Roo* (*oo* as in food), *Booyo'* (*oo* as in food, *o* as in old), *Klokay'* (*o* as in old, *a* as in *ace*), *Behr-nah'* (*e* as in get, *a* as in arm). The first three were eminent French physicians and surgeons, the fourth was a "magnetizer."

Copernicus (E. A. R.—*Ko-pur'-nih-kus* (*o* as in obey, first *u* as in urn, *i* as in it, second *u* as in circus). He was a famous astronomer.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

IN ME, round me, everywhere,
Eternal strength and wisdom are.
—COLERIDGE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Germ of Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Somerville, Mass.

THREE months before the close of school, the county superintendent of schools in a southern state informed the teachers of rural communities that all schools would have to close on account of lack of funds. Two sisters who teach in one school disliked to do this, for the pupils in this community had seemed to lack sufficient home background to enable them to go on with their school subjects at home.

They informed the parents of the children that they would be glad to remain and complete the school year with no pay, if they could be sure of their food and rent. The parents did not have enough money to guarantee that, but they gladly promised to supply fruit and vegetables from their own gardens and orchards. The landlord promised to give them the rent of the cottage free if others in the community could help him pay the small taxes.

More supplies came in than the young ladies could use, and they put the surplus on an improvised road stand and sold to motorists. Some of the money thus obtained they gave to the poorer children for clothing and shoes.

A bond of real love now unites this community, which was once considered rather undesirable, for each one is working for "his brother man."

The Children's Corner

The Ant and the Grasshopper Store Food for Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SARAH ANT was sitting in the door of her house, enjoying the late afternoon summer air. She had done a good day's work finding and storing away provisions for next winter, and had stopped somewhat earlier than usual. So there Sarah Ant sat in her doorway thinking how pleasant it is to work and then how pleasant it is to sit in your doorway and think how pleasant it is to sit in your doorway and think how pleasant it has been to work. And then she thought how pleasant it is to think about how pleasant it is to sit in your doorway and think about how pleasant it has been to work and how pleasant it will be to work the next day and then how pleasant to sit in your doorway and think how pleasant it is to work.

Grace Hopped and Sarah Ran.

This is called thinking things over, and Sarah Ant always thought things over and over a good many times so as to get the most pleasure out of it. So after she had thought quite a while how pleasant it was to work and then how pleasant it was to sit in the doorway and think how pleasant it had been to work, she began thinking how pleasant it would be to see Grace Grasshopper, who lived with her in winter but was now away singing and grasshopping. And while she was turning this thought over and over, who should come grasshopping along but Grace Grasshopper herself.

"Why, Grace Grasshopper!" said Sarah Ant after they had embraced each other, "where do you come from?"

"Here and there, Sarah Ant," said the grasshopper. "Here and there. I have been in several places during the day, which I may call There for short, and now, as you see, I am Here. Here and There. Here and There. I have found something. It is large. It is sweet. It seems to be nourishing. It can be broken off in small pieces. Will you come and look at it, Sister Ant?"

"I will surely, Sister Grasshopper," said the Ant. "It sounds very desirable, and it would not be the first time that you have found us something that was worth storing away for next winter. Wait a minute till I close the windows in case it should rain while I am away."

So Sarah Ant closed the windows of her house, and away they went. Grace hopped and Sarah ran. Each time Grace hopped she had to wait a bit for Sarah to catch up. When they had gone about half a mile they came to a small piece of cake lying in the grass beside a path across a field.

"There it is, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "Taste it. What do you think of that?"

"It's a food, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "Children eat it. I have found crumbs where children have passed on their way to school. But I never saw so large a piece."

"I can take a day or two off from dancing and singing," said the grasshopper, "and help you get it home. We can move it a crumb at a time."

"But you ought to be dancing and singing, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "Won't it detract seriously from the cheer and gaiety of summer if you stop dancing and singing?"

"I think one grasshopper can be spared for a day or two," said the grasshopper. "And it is a long way for you to carry all that good food."

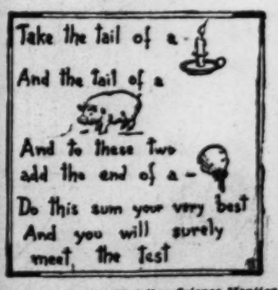
So the next two days the ant and the grasshopper worked together. The grasshopper hopped and the ant ran. It took a good many trips back and forth, but in two days they got every crumb of that cake safely put away for winter in the storeroom of the ant's house.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"For goodness sake", I said to myself-"here's another tree that's been gnawed down!"
"Hey!" I barked, "are you the fellow that's been gnawing down all the trees around here?"
"He's the one all right", I said to myself, but I guess he does'nt like the sound of my bark, so I decided to keep quiet, and see if he wouldn't come back—
TO BE CONTINUED
And a moment later I happened to glance out over the lake and I saw something that looked familiar swimming toward me—
Splash! went a big tail as he disappeared under the water

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Enigma Puzzle


Take the tail of a
And the tail of a
And to these two add the end of a -
Do this sum your very best
And you will surely meet the last

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Can you find the hidden word?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Prohibition in the Campaign—and After

MANY Americans will find convincing reasons for supporting the candidacy of President Hoover. In the last few months he has formed a plan for reviving business in the United States and for meeting the emergency caused by the prolonged depression which stands as a high contribution to statesmanship. Its results are already beginning to be apparent, although its fullest fruits cannot be reaped for many months to come. His speech of acceptance on economic and social issues appeals strongly to the thoughtful mind, precisely as his own devoted and patriotic character appeals to those who have known him best. It is unlikely that his treatment of the prohibition issue, however unsatisfactory it may be to some of his friends, will materially affect their support of him.

His recommendations on the liquor question necessarily awaken some questionings. Just before the enactment of national prohibition the Federal Government was equipped with authority to prevent the shipment of liquor from wet into dry territory. Its endeavors in this direction were never successful. At that time automobiles were less common than now and airplane transport unknown. Chiefly it was the railroads and slow-going horse vehicles which officials had to watch. Obviously the task of enforcing such a law would be a thousandfold more difficult today.

It may indeed be urged that the Hoover pronouncement on liquor regulation is so little more satisfactory to extreme drys than the Democratic utterances on the same subject that it is useless to look upon that as a major issue between the two parties. Prohibition may well be ignored in this campaign except in so far as those who deprecate the return of the saloon may endeavor to advance the candidacies of dry senators and representatives in Congress. So far as the presidential nominees are concerned, it will be wiser to judge of the merits of either one by his contributions to the economic well-being of the nation.

The dry forces will doubtless conserve their energies with a view to opposing in the next Congress any surrender to the power of liquor, irrespective of the party which advocates it.

More Than a Farmers' Strike

FOLLOWING the example of Labor when conditions become intolerable, farmers in Iowa and adjoining states have gone on strike. Under the leadership of Milo Reno, former president of the Iowa Farmers' Union, the newly organized National Farmers' Holiday Association has directed its members and sympathizers to withhold all products from market for thirty days, or until the price has risen to a satisfactory figure.

Labor has long used the strike as a weapon, and, despite all the attendant misery and violence, it has been an effective weapon in Labor's long battle for higher wages and better working conditions. Farmers' strikes are comparatively new and have been confined chiefly to circumscribed districts supplying the large cities with whole milk. In a number of instances these milk strikes have been effective. A notable instance was the Chicago milk strike early in 1930, which gave the newly organized Pure Milk Association control of the market. It has maintained that control since, to the financial advantage of its members, and has given Chicago a better and more dependable supply of whole milk than it had before.

The general strike of the Farmers' Holiday Association is important as a symptom rather than for any immediate results that may be accomplished. In trying to affect market prices by withholding such products as livestock, grain, poultry and cream, which are produced over a wide area, it is attempting a task that could only be successful under the direction of a widespread organization commanding well-nigh unanimous support of farmers.

That is not the case in this instance. Neither the Farm Bureau nor the Grange, the two most important farm organizations, are giving any support to the movement. The numerous cooperative marketing associations are holding aloof. Only the Farmers' Union is sympathetic. The majority of farmers belong to no farm organization and cannot be expected to respond to strike orders. It is only too plainly apparent that if agriculture is to use the general strike as an effective weapon it must be much more completely organized than at present. Even Labor, with its long background of organized effort and strike experience, seldom attempts a general strike, and even when attempted it has not been successful.

But as a sign, the Iowa farmers' strike, with its sporadic echoes in other states, is deeply significant. Farmers are inherently conservative. They do not incline to radical action except under pressure of extreme economic necessity. The farmer is by nature and training a producer and not a destroyer. He is a believer in individual action, often to his own detriment. His resort to strikes, even in isolated cases, is an indication of the severity of the economic storm which he has been trying to weather.

Many thousands of farmers have lost their farms through foreclosure. Other thousands cannot meet their taxes and their interest payments. Tenant farmers cannot pay their rent, and in many cases their hard-pressed landlords cannot give them any relief.

This is a condition which the people of the cities cannot afford to ignore or treat lightly. The cities themselves are in trouble, with their millions of unemployed. There is dynamite enough in that situation, without the addition of "direct action" in the rural districts. Conditions which breed radicalism in the open country are dangerous to national stability. The farm depression is much older than the city depression, and failure to deal with it adequately is, in the opinion of many economists, largely responsible for the severity and long duration of the industrial depression.

The present level of farm prices cannot carry the load of farm taxes and debt with any considerable purchasing power left over. Industry needs that purchasing power. Agriculture, having curtailed its purchasing power to the serious detriment of industry, is now nearing the end of its capital resources. The farm problem has become a national and even an international problem. It is a problem that had been dealt with much more effectively in Europe than in the food-exporting nations of the American Continent.

The present farmers' strike is not important in itself. But there will be others and still others, with accompanying political unrest, until the cause is removed. The farmers of America are a sturdy, independent lot. They worked and fought for what they have and there is a great deal of fight left in them yet. They will not submit to wholesale dispossession, either by tax sales or foreclosures. They believe that their present situation is the result of human blundering rather than of economic necessity. They believe that the financial and political capitals of the nation have not given their problem adequate consideration. The Iowa farmers' strike is a challenge to the leadership of the United States.

The Nationalism of Scotsmen

THE Nationalist movement in Scotland is assuming a definitely political shape. The Scottish Nationalist Party is organizing candidates to contest the elections in Scottish municipalities, preliminary to attacking the constituencies in the next general election on a straight Scottish Nationalist ticket.

The movement is no new thing. It has persisted in Scotland for the best part of a generation, although it is only in recent years that it has began to take a direct part in politics. At the last general election several Scottish Nationalists took the field; but the seriousness of the British national crisis found their efforts frustrated, so far as actual success went in the matter of securing seats. But the election revealed that there is a growing sentiment behind the Scottish Nationalist movement, and new plans by the party to foster nationalism throughout the country are being watched with interest in political circles even beyond the borders of Scotland.

The new nationalism in Scotland has little or nothing to do with the "clannishness" with which the Scottish race is credited. That is a different and distinctive form of nationalism, which Scotsmen have carried to the ends of the earth. The old nationalism has its roots in Scottish character, love of Scotland and an unshakable belief in Scottish ability. Nothing is likely to supplant the glory of that nationalism which has made the race distinctive in literature, commerce, politics, and virtually every phase of human activities.

The new nationalism might be called another, and an entirely different, form of Scottish Nationalism. It has nothing whatever to do with that "nationalism" which has recently developed to put races into watertight compartments throughout the world. It is not a nationalism that has any bitterness against any other nation, not even against its "auld enemy," England. Scottish nationalism, characteristically enough, is a common-sense proposal that Scotsmen should handle those affairs which they are best qualified to handle.

The new nationalism is in reality a demand for decentralization, a request by Scotsmen that they should be permitted to control their domestic affairs from a center more accessible to Scottish sentiment and experience than Westminster is today. The claims of the Scottish Nationalists have none of the political implications which prompted Irishmen of Southern Ireland to demand Home Rule; nor do they seek severance from the British Crown, or any far-reaching innovations that will alter materially the existing political make-up of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Rather do Scottish Nationalists desire to bring that unusual ability of their own to the handling of affairs essentially Scottish, such as rating, education, law, and other topics which have little in common with the corresponding subjects in England or elsewhere.

An Eclipse for Sale

AN ECLIPSE of the sun is not to be picked up and put on exhibition every day. There are persons who never have seen one. Eclipses of the sun cannot be pickled nor stuffed for museum purposes. When the time of the appearance of a first-class eclipse draws near, the "eclipsers," "eclipsists" and "eclipsographers" get out their eclipsiana, and note where they left off after the last eclipse.

In recent years eclipses of the sun have developed an economic value. Not even one of the liveliest little eclipses can get by without somebody gaining a bit of financial advantage. In fact, the eclipse market, at the moment, appears to be more active than some others. A good eclipse can command a big price if exclusive rights are guaranteed. The sun has been very impartial in the distribution of its eclipses. No one locality has a monopoly. In fact, some of them have been displayed in such remote corners of the earth that natural scientists have had difficulty in getting to them.

The curtain will rise on the "big show" of this year on August 31 and it will remain up for ninety-nine seconds. No matter how great may be its success, there will be no encores. Whatever new facts are to be gleaned from its actions must be gathered in the slightly more than a minute and a half of the harvesting period. The eclipse will place a dark band 102 miles wide across sections of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Canada, and the best available points for study are said to be the area which embraces Conway, N. H., and Fryeburg, Maine.

It is to these two points that natural scientists from all over the world are flocking. These two states have been advertising "their eclipse" for the last six months. Their supply of fair weather has usually been generous at this time of the year, and their facilities for guests are exceptional since both localities are experienced in entertaining summer visitors.

So at that moment on the last day of August, when the world is hearing the very climax of the discussion of such abstrusities as the oscillations of the penumbra and the infra-red ends of the corona spectrum, these two quiet towns will be enjoying their place not in the sun but in the shadow of the moon.

Radio's Mellowing Summer

AMERICAN radio listeners who have been letting their receivers acquire the dust of disuse during the last six months can well afford to tune in again these days. They will find that something has happened to the world of the radio program. That something is a marked reduction in advertising appeals.

No legislation nor change of radio plan has brought about this phenomenon. The usual summer decrease in the radio business has figured, with other factors, in bringing more pleasure to the American listener. Instead of an evening packed solid with commercial programs there are many noncommercial or so-called sustaining features sprinkled through the radio station offerings. This, plus the fact that most of the advertisers staying on the air are experienced ones who, having manifested sufficient wisdom to weather the business storm, have also shown wisdom in keeping advertising at a fair minimum, means that one's ears are kept fairly free of sales "plugs" at present.

The sustaining program is a very essential part of the American radio system. If a station went off the air between the advertising programs the listener would turn away from that station to go to one that was still on the air. Thus, in order to hold its audience, the radio station must keep producing programs from morning until night. This means that the gaps between the sponsored or commercial programs must be filled with the sustaining programs. With the wealth of talent now available to the broadcasting companies, very excellent programs of this type are given.

It will be interesting to note with the return of the fall season and the expected increase in advertising whether the broadcasting networks will realize the good they have been forced to do and, seeing its value, attempt to keep it up as much as possible. If they cannot give the public so many sustaining programs, since there are only so many hours in the day and the advertisers must be served, then it is to be hoped that they at least will keep the new accounts in line with the better type of present commercial program.

If they do this, they probably will find that the criticism and agitation against the American system of broadcasting by private enterprise—a discontent which is merely awaiting the reconvening of Congress to make itself felt—has been tempered by the industry's change of front. Any resulting action, therefore, should be less drastic under such improved conditions than it will be if a reversion is made to the past winter's policy.

Radio is going to be brought particularly into the brightest of spotlights during September and October as a result of the presidential campaign. Thousands of people who ordinarily pay no attention to what is on the air will become owners of radio sets for the campaign. Good programs will mean the adding of these people to the radio audience. Too much advertising will impel them to support the efforts of those who are endeavoring to change completely the American broadcasting structure.

The radio system in the United States has a new and important opportunity ahead of it.

Considering Insects

"A PACKAGE of insects, please," many a gardener may soon be adding to his usual order for garden supplies. The time has gone when insects are to be destroyed on sight, without due consideration being given to their family and occupation. Even the insects are coming into their rights.

The United States Department of Agriculture has found that there are insects and insects. The pests that sometimes infest large areas and destroy valuable crops can be definitely held in check by introducing into the neighborhood certain insect parasites which are now being bred and shipped in quantities.

But—to rear and ship these successfully, due allowance must be made for the whims and peculiarities of the tiny animals. At Moorestown, N. J., where a Department experiment station is located, an elaborately arranged refrigerated traveling compartment has been invented that the insects may travel in luxurious comfort and arrive at their orchard destinations prepared to carry on a successful war against battalions of Oriental fruit moths.

Now that certain insects have been raised to the dignity of workers for national prosperity and have received recognition in the way of transportation comfort, perhaps still further consideration may be given the daily transportation of millions of human toilers.

Editorial Notes

The moon is supposed to pass between the sun and the earth on August 31 and put a strip of the earth in complete darkness. But leave it to the astronomers. Years of profound study with modern equipment have enabled them to turn right around and throw an amazing light on the eclipse!

A woman's clothing, according to a recent New York survey, weighs about a pound, while a man's attire weighs six times that. Here's a case where clothes make the man—warmer!

Nowadays many think the new dollar bill looks even bigger than the old one did.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Reappearance of "Coin" Harvey—Prohibition and the Hoover Vote

BACK in 1894-or-5, I don't recall the precise year, there came into my office in Chicago, where I was at the time editing a daily newspaper, a very trim young gentleman, slim, well-groomed, attractive in personality, who introduced himself as Mr. William H. Harvey. Having done this he proceeded, with a gesture which always terrifies a newspaper editor, to produce a colossal bundle of manuscript. This, he said, was a discussion of the currency question, which was so clear and simple as to carry conviction, so vivacious in style as to make even the ordinary reader eager to peruse it.

I was skeptical. Though not unaware of the fact that a systematic propaganda throughout the United States was making the subject of free silver one of widespread interest, I did not believe that it could be handled day after day in a fashion which would enlist the attention of readers of a daily newspaper. The owner of the paper I was then editing was Carter Harrison, the elder, who served for five terms as Mayor of Chicago, and was assassinated in the middle of his last term. He was not averse to discussion of the silver question, but I could not see how it could be done in sufficiently popular style to interest readers of a daily.

After some discussion I made this clear to Mr. Harvey, who proceeded to take his manuscript over to the Chicago Inter Ocean, a rock-ribbed Republican newspaper, supported notoriously by subsidies from protected industries. There it soon began to appear under the heading of "Coin's Financial School" with simple and highly explanatory illustrations. In a very brief time it had added enormously to the circulation of the paper, and had made Harvey a national figure. It is rather an odd thing, by the way, that the paper which gave first publicity to his writings bitterly fought his candidate for the Presidency, and his bimetallic theory when election day came around.

Beyond doubt "Coin" Harvey had an immense deal to do with arousing and regimenting the free silver sentiment. He was earnest, determined, and even after the defeat of Mr. Bryan, went on with his work, conducting with a member of Congress from Maine, Roswell G. Horr, a debate on the silver issue in the auditorium of a Chicago club which for weeks maintained popular interest. His book sold, I think, by the millions, and yet the other day, Mark Sullivan, in preparing his story of that era, said it was impossible to find a copy anywhere. I have one with the author's autograph of which I am rather proud.

These reminiscences are inspired by the fact that the other day, at a rather obscure summer resort in Missouri, Mr. Harvey, now 81 years old, accepted the presidential nomination of the Liberty Party. Coincidentally a political organization rejoicing in the name of the Jobless Party nominated for the same office a Roman Catholic priest, Father Cox. It had been the hope of Harvey that the Jobless Party would indorse his own nomination. The village at which the two conventions were held was Creve Cœur, Mo., which being interpreted means "Broken Heart." Mr. Harvey retired, saying he was disgusted, and Father Cox, whose platform was based on the code, "Beer, Bonus and Bread," refused to shake hands with him as they parted.

The incident is a picturesque one in the history of the American third-party movement. It is particularly interesting, however, to those who knew "Coin" Harvey at the time of his first appearance as a propagandist on the money question, and who have observed the singular tenacity with which through a long life he has adhered to and advocated radical theories both of money and of the organization of industry. It is fair to note that, unorthodox as is his political economy, he is highly successful in his personal business.

It is not probable that either the Liberty or the Jobless Party will cut any very big figure in the pending election. And yet there is unquestionably in the country a feeling of political unrest and dissatisfaction with the old parties, which, if it could be crystallized in time might make the vote of the party of protest an exceedingly significant one. The more uncompromising prohibitionists are still trying to effect a combination of third parties and to secure a candidate who would appeal to the electorate. The last information on the subject depicts Senator Borah as still having under consideration the proposition to head such a ticket.

The Prohibition Party, the Anti-Saloon League to some extent, the newly organized group, the Saracens, who launched their campaign at the time of the Chicago conventions, the W. C. T. U., and several other prohibition organizations show indications of refusing to accept Mr. Hoover on account of his utterances on their particular subject. Three great obstacles which confront their endeavor to make any sort of a political issue are lack of a candidate, the lateness of the hour which would make most difficult the securing of a place on the official ballots in many states, and the extreme difficulty of raising money this year for any sort of a political campaign.

Books of Current Interest

The Democratic Candidate

This Man Roosevelt, by Earle Looker. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $2.

THIS is, of course, a campaign biography, and hence subject to the suspicion that always attaches to propaganda masquerading as biography. But it is uncommonly well done—vivacious in style, largely anecdotal in content, and not offensively eulogistic. Too many campaign biographies leave the reader so prostrate with boredom that he can't possibly arouse himself to vote for the hero. In Mr. Looker's volume there is hardly a dull page. It is a pity that the blurb on the cover admits that the author was for six years "an advertising writer." People are likely to look upon this book as a rather glorified achievement of that profession.

It is more than that. I do not think anyone can read it without getting a clear idea of the personality of Franklin Roosevelt. The story of his plucky fight against physical disability is told without maudlin sympathy, but at the same time in a way to inspire admiration for the man struggling against such odds. Incidentally, it is my conviction that the "whispering campaign" against which certain of Governor Roosevelt's managers have thought it necessary to protest will do him more good than harm. Men admire a plucky fighter.

Perhaps if the Looker biography laid a little more stress upon the official actions of Governor Roosevelt, it might be a better campaign biography. In such a volume one hopes to find answers to all questions arising relative to the political acts and opinions of its hero. In this respect Mr. Looker's book is lacking. One can't find in it even an exposition of the reasons why "Al" Smith still sits sphinxlike in the tall tower of the Empire State Building, and utters not a word of commendation for the candidacy of the man who three times put him in nomination for the Presidency.

Nor does that provocative word "prohibition" appear in the index to the volume, despite the fact that the Governor has declared himself for repeal. Perhaps Mr. Looker felt that with the Democratic opposition so plainly indicated, the word had no place in any lexicon of politics.

All in all, it is a very pleasing personality depicted in this volume. Many politicians will tell you that Franklin Roosevelt possesses a charming personality, but lacks strong statesmanship. His biography sounds that way.

W. J. A.

Notes From Paris

Traditions Give Way

TO BE elected President of France, according to a current epigram, is to be made the "prisoner of the Elysée," the one-time palace of Madame de Pompadour on the Faubourg St. Honoré in Paris which serves as the French "White House." But though the President's duties confine him rather closely to the official residence, the traditions governing his actions are much less rigid than they once were. In the past, even during his vacation, the President was expected to conform to custom and spend his holiday at the official summer residence, the Château de Rambouillet, some thirty miles southwest of Paris. This year, however, President Lebrun and his family are vacationing in the little house adjoining his brother's farm at Mercy-le-Haut, in Lorraine.

A New "High" In Streets

Montmartre has always enjoyed the distinction of being the highest bit of land in Paris. A recent engineering survey, however, has dethroned it in favor of Menilmontant, a populous district near the eastern edge of the city. The Rue de Télégraphe, on the summit of this hill, is now the highest street in Paris, for the survey found that a slight sinkage of the Butte Montmartre has caused a change in ground levels.

Good News For Deputies

The Palais Bourbon, where the French Chamber of Deputies meets, was built more than 200 years ago by a daughter of Louis XIV, Duchess of Bourbon. Though enlarged by the Prince of Condé in 1777, and altered considerably by order of Napoleon in 1805, it is still a long way from being a modern structure with all the conveniences of the era. To remedy this, the construction is now under way, in what was one of the courts of the palace, of a large number of shower baths for the use of the deputies. Above the room containing the showers a spacious hall is to be built which will be equipped for the presentation of moving picture films. The cost of these improvements will reach about 8,000,000 francs, approximately $320,000.

More Light For Paris

French artistic genius is at its best in the creation of magnificent perspectives. Paris itself is full of them, but none is more breathtakingly beautiful than the view from the court of the Louvre, through the Tuileries Gardens, across the spacious Place de la Concorde, and along the broad Avenue des Champs Elysées stretching up to the Arc de Triomphe de L'Etoile. At night especially, when the perhaps too ponderous arch melts into pure poetry under the rays of masterly floodlighting and thus becomes a fitting counterpiece of the radiant obelisk on the Place de la Concorde, the spectacle is one never to be forgotten. Now, the municipal council of Paris is considering a proposal to add a third element to these two monuments of light. The plan is to erect at the Round Point of the Defense—a second "étoile" far out along the prolongation of the Avenue des Champs Elysées, across the Seine in Neuilly—a monumental beacon 110 meters in height and 51 meters in diameter. This great beacon would be known as the "Phare de Paris," and besides forming a sort of western gate of the city, would be crowned with powerful searchlights whose vertical rays would welcome all visitors to the city who came by air.

Motorbuses Quieter

Paris has a remarkably complete system of motorbus lines covering the city from one end to the other. The towering doubledecked omnibus of London and New York is not to be found in Paris, where, moreover, the single deck is divided into first and second class compartments. This has the advantage of providing a comfortable upholstered seat at the price of an extra cent or two. But Paris found that its buses contributed a great deal of the noise which the city is trying so hard to get rid of; for most of the buses are old-style models with noisy four-cylinder engines and, in most cases, solid tires. So it has now ordered a new type of motorbus with much quieter six-cylinder engines and pneumatic tires.

Chaperons For Sheep

Parisians who may have had a secret leaning toward placid pastoral careers in the midst of their busy existence in the rush of the city doubtless welcomed the news that many more shepherds are needed in France. All who would like to spend their time reclining on a green hillside 'neath the shade of a kindly tree, watching a beautiful sunset while the sheep graze peacefully near by, are invited to apply at the headquarters in Paris of the "Union Ovine de France." For this society has recently organized a number of regional centers of instruction for would-be shepherds, where they may serve an apprenticeship in the gentle art free of charge. The fact that one must go to school to learn how to be a shepherd, however, should warn enthusiasts that there is more to the profession than meets the eye in the average pastoral painting.